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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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NOTES concerning THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *containing Facts and Obſervations relative to that country, for the information of Emigrants, by*

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are ſituated in the northern diviſion of that extenſive portion of the globe, between the thirty-firſt and forty-ſixth degrees of northern latitude. The extreme length of their territories is about 1250 miles, the breadth about 1040. Their ſuperficies is computed to be 640,000,000 of acres of land and water; and, after deducting the ſpace occupied by the capacious lakes and mighty rivers, which fertilize and accommodate this country, and occupy above a ſeventh part of its ſurface, there remain about 590,000,000 of acres of faſt land.

In ſo very extended a ſcene it will be naturally expected, that the fruits of the earth are many and various; and accordingly we find, in the preſent half-tried ſtate of the capacities of our ſoil and climate, a liſt of invaluable productions preſent themſelves—ſome found by the firſt diſcoverers of the country—others introduced by mere accident—and others tranſported from Europe during the ſimple ſtate of agriculture in the laſt century. In our ſouthern latitudes including the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina and North-Carolina, rice, much ſuperior to that of Italy or the Levant, is raiſed in very great quantities. The comparative values of this grain were 25 per cent. in the Engliſh markets for the American more than the Italian or Levant rice, as long as the latter was ſold there; but, from the ample quantity and goodneſs of our rice, it ſeems probable that no Mediterranean rice is now imported into England, as it has for ſome time been omitted in their general accounts of prices. The South-Carolina crop alone, of 1789, appears to have been above 100,000 tierces, weighing 60 millions of pounds. It is expected that Virginia will add this article to her liſt of exports, as it is ſuppoſed a large body of ſwamp in her moſt eaſtern counties is capable of producing it, and mountain rice has been raiſed, by way of experiment, in her new country near the head of the Ohio.

Tobacco is a ſtaple article of all the ſtates, from Georgia as far north as Maryland, including both. Virginia alone generally exported before the revolution 55,000 hogſheads, weighing 55 millions of pounds. Maryland 30,000 hogſheads. The Carolinas and Georgia, which raiſed but little of this article before the revolution, have of late years, produced very large quantities; and as Virginia and Maryland are turning more of their attention to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, flax and hemp, the Carolinas and Georgia will probably extend the cultivation of this plant, to which their ſoil and climate are well ſuited.

Indigo is produced by North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. Of this valuable commodity 1,300,000 pounds weight have been ſhipped from the city of Charleſton alone in one year, but this and the other two articles before mentioned are raiſed in much leſs proportions in North-Carolina, than in South-Carolina and Georgia. The uniform of our national troops has been heretofore of *blue* cloth, as alſo of the militia in general. Our clergy are alſo permitted by our cuſtoms to wear this colour; and it is generally liked among the moſt frugal and moſt expenſive people. Theſe circumſtances will no doubt be duly attended to in our future laws and regulations, and will operate very favourably to the indigo planters, without any expence to the country.

Cotton has been lately adopted as an article of culture in the ſouthern ſtates; and as the prices of rice, tobacco and indigo decline, it muſt be very beneficial to the owners and purchaſers of lands in that part of our union. This article is raiſed with eaſe in Spain, every part of which kingdom lies further north than the Carolinas, and in the ſame latitudes as Virginia, Maryland and the Delaware ſtates. It is alſo raiſed in all that part of Aſiatic Turkey, which lies between Scanderoon and Smyrna, which are in the latitudes of the laſt three ſtates. As our people will encreaſe by emigration and the courſe of nature very rapidly, it is certain we cannot procure wool from our own internal reſources in ſufficient quantities. The owners of cotton plantations may therefore expect a conſtant and great demand for this article, as a ſubſtitute for wool, beſides its ordinary uſes for light goods.

Tar, pitch and turpentine are produced in immenſe quantities in North-Carolina, which ſtate ſhips more of theſe articles, particularly the laſt, than all the reſt of our union. Tar and pitch are alſo produced in the ſouthern parts of Jerſey, and more or leſs in all the ſtates ſouthward of that.

Beſides theſe, myrtle wax, and thoſe two invaluable timbers the live oak and red cedar, are peculiar to the Carolinas and Georgia; and they have Indian corn, hemp, flax, boards, ſtaves, ſhingles, leather, beef, pork, butter, minerals, foſſils, and many other articles in common with the middle or eaſtern ſtates; alſo ſkins, furs, and ginſeng, from their Indian country.

The wheat country of the United States lies in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and New-York, and the weſternmoſt part of Connecticut, as alſo the weſtern parts of the two Carolinas, and probably of Georgia, for their own uſe. The character of the American flour is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in commendation of it here. Virginia exported before the war 800,000 buſhels of wheat, Maryland above half that quantity. The export of flour from Pennſylvania (with the wheat) was equivalent to 1,200,000 buſhels in 1788, and about 2 000.000 of buſhels in 1789, which, however, was a very favourable year. New-York exports in flour and wheat equivalent to 1,000 000 of buſhels. In the wheat ſtates are alſo produced great quantities of Indian corn or maize. Virginia formerly exported half a million of buſhels. Maryland ſhips a great deal of this article, and conſiderable quantities, raiſed in Delaware, Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, New-York and Connecticut, are exported, as are the wheat and flour of thoſe five ſtates, from Philadelphia and New York, there being little foreign trade from Delaware or Jerſey, and the weſtern parts of Connecticut ſhipping with leſs expence from the ports on Hudſon's river than thoſe of their own ſtate.

Hemp and flax are raiſed in very large quantities throughout the United States; and though South-Carolina and Georgia produce leſs than any other ſtates of theſe two articles, they are capable of raiſing immenſe quantities. Georgia, from the advantage ſhe has in the river Savannah, could produce hemp with the greateſt profit. Large portions of the new lands of all the ſtates are well ſuited to hemp and flax.

Though ſheep are bred in all parts of America, yet the moſt populous parts of the middle ſtates, and the eaſtern ſtates which have been long ſettled, and particularly the latter, are the places where they thrive beſt. In the four eaſtern or New-England ſtates, they for mone of the greateſt objects of the farmer's attention, and one of his ſureſt ſources of profit. The demand for wool, which has of late encreaſed exceedingly with the growth of our manufactures, will add conſiderably to the former handſome profits of ſheep; and the conſumption of their meat by the manufacturers will render them ſtill more beneficial.

Horned or neat cattle are alſo bred in every part of the United States. In the weſtern counties of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, where they have an extenſive range, and mild winters without ſnows of any duration, they run at large and multiply very faſt. In the middle ſtates cattle require more of the care and attention they uſually recieve in Europe, and they are generally good, often very fine. But in the eaſtern ſtates, whoſe principal objects on the land have till lately been paſturage and grazing, cattle are very numerous indeed, and univerſally fine. Cheeſe is of courſe moſt abundant in thoſe ſtates. No European country can excel the United States in the valuable article of ſalt proviſions. Our exports of this kind are every day encreaſing, as the raiſing of cattle is peculiarly profitable to farmers, the greater part of whom have more land than they can cultivate even with the plough. Barley and oats are the productions of every ſtate, though leaſt cultivated to the ſouthward. Virginia, however, is turning her attention to Barley, as alſo Maryland, and can raiſe great quantities.

Maſts, ſpars, ſtaves, heading, boards, plank, ſcantling, and ſquare timber, are found in almoſt all the ſtates; but New-Hampſhire and the adjoining Province of Maine, which is connected with Maſſachuſetts, are the two moſt plentiful ſcenes. The ſtock there ſeems almoſt inexhauſtible. In New-York they abound, and in North-Carolina and Georgia the pitch pine plank and ſcantling and oak ſtaves are excellent, eſpecially in the former. The ſtock of theſe articles on the Cheſapeake and Delaware bays is more exhauſted, but yet there is a great deal on the rivers of both for exportation, beſides abundance for home conſumption. Conſiderable quantities are alſo brought to the Charleſton market, but a large part of them is from the adjacent ſtates of Georgia and North-Carolina. When their internal navigation ſhall be improved, South-Carolina will open new ſources of theſe articles.

Pot-aſhes and pearl-aſhes have become very valuable articles to the land holders and merchants of the United States, but their importance was unknown 20 years ago. A ſingle fact will illuſtrate the wealth that may be acquired by this manufacture. The ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which has been ſettled twice as long as the ſtates on a medium, which contains about a fiftieth part of the territory of the United States, which is among the moſt populous of them, and conſequently muſt have far leſs wood to ſpare than many other parts of the union, has nevertheleſs ſhipped 200,000 dollars worth of theſe two articles in a year. New-England and New-York have derived great advantage from their attention to pot and pearl-aſhes; but it has hitherto been made in very inconſiderable quantities in the ſtates to the ſouthward of them. In moſt of them it has been entirely over-looked. New-Jerſey and Delaware have more foreſts than Maſſachuſetts; and as there is no part of either of thoſe ſtates that lies 25 miles from navigable water, they may venture to expend their wood, and to depend upon coal. In the other ſix ſtates that lie ſouth of Hudſon's river, the materials for pot-aſh are immenſe, as alſo in the ſtate of New York.

A grand dependence of the eaſtern ſtates is their valuable fiſheries. A detail of theſe is unneceſſary. It is ſufficient to ſay, that, with a ſmall exception in favour of New-York, *the whole great ſea fiſhery* of the United States is carried on by New-England, and it is in a variety of ways highly beneficial to our landed and manufacturing intereſts.

Iron is abundant throughout the Union, except in New-England and the Delaware ſtate, though the former are not deſtitute of it, and the latter can draw it as conveniently from the other ſtates on the Delaware river, as if it were in her own bowels. Virginia is the ſtate moſt pregnant with minerals and foſſils of any in our union.

Deer ſkins, and a variety of furs, are obtained by all the ſtates from the Indian country, either directly, or through the medium of their neighbours. Hitherto they have been exported in large quantities, but from the rapid progreſs of our manufactures, that exportation muſt diminiſh.

The article of pork, ſo important in navigation and trade, merits particular notice. The plenty of *Maſt* or nuts of the oak and beech in ſome places, and of Indian corn every where, occaſions ours to be very fine, and abundant. Two names among us are pre-eminent; *Burlington* and *Connecticut*; the firſt of which is generally given to the pork of Pennſylvania, and the middle and northern parts of Jerſey; the ſecond is the quality of all the pork north of Jerſey. It may be ſafely affirmed, that they are fully equal to the pork of Ireland and Brittany, and much cheaper.

Cyder can be produced with eaſe in conſiderable quantities, from Virginia incluſive to the moſt northern ſtates, as alſo in the weſtern country of the Carolinas and Georgia; but New Jerſey and New-England have hitherto paid moſt attention to this drink. An exquiſite brandy is diſtilled from the extenſive peach orchards, which grow upon the numerous rivers of the Cheſapeake, and in parts of Pennſylvania, and may be made in the greater part of our country.

Silk has been attempted with ſucceſs in the ſouthernmoſt ſtates, ſo far as due attention was paid to it, but it is not well ſuited to the nature of their labourers, who, being blacks, are not careful or ſkilful, and there are many other objects of more importance and profit in the agriculture of thoſe fertile ſtates. In Connecticut, where there is a ſenſible and careful white population, and where land is comparatively ſcarce and dear, it is found to be practicable and beneficial. A project to extend the white Italian mulberry tree over all the ſtates has been formed by ſome perſevering individuals, acquainted with the propagation of them. A great part of Connecticut is already ſupplied. An extenſive nurſery has been eſtabliſhed near Philadelphia; another at Princeton in New-Jerſey; and two more are at this time commenced on New-York and Long Iſlands.

Rye is produced generally through all the ſtates north of the Carolinas, and in the weſtern parts of the three ſouthern ſtates. But the detail of American productions, and the parts in which they moſt abound, would be very lengthy. It will therefore be ſufficient to ſay, that, in addition to the above capital articles, the United States produce or contain flax-ſeed, ſpelts, limeſtone, allum, ſaltpetre, lead, copper, coal, freeſtone, marble, ſtone for wares, potters clay, brick clay, a variety of ſhip timber, ſhingles, holly, beech, poplar, curled maple, black walnut, wild cherry, and other woods, ſuitable for cabinet-makers, ſhingles of cedar and cypreſs, myrtle-wax, bees-wax, butter, tallow, hides, leather, tanners bark, maple ſugar, hops, muſtard ſeed, potatoes, and all the other principal vegetables; apples, and all the other principal fruits; clover, and all the other principal graſſes. On the ſubject of our productions it is only neceſſary to add, that they muſt be numerous, diverſified, and extremely valuable, as the various parts of our country lie in the ſame latitudes as Spain, Portugal, the middle and ſouthern provinces of France, the fertile iſland of Sicily, and the greater part of Italy, European and Aſiatic Turkey, and the kingdom of China, which maintains by its own agriculture more people than any country in the world.

The lands of the United States, though capable of producing ſo great a variety of neceſſary and uſeful articles, are much cheaper than in Europe. Farms that lie in ſuch of our ſtates as have been longeſt ſettled and improved, can be purchaſed for leſs money than the medium value of farming lands in any civilized part of the world; and our new lands, as well within the particular bounds of the ſeveral ſtates as thoſe in *the weſtern Territory* of our confederated republic, are to be procured at every variety of price, from a fifth of a Mexican dollar, or leſs, to two or three of thoſe dollars per acre, either for caſh at the time of purchaſe, a reaſonable credit for a part, or a long credit on mortgage for the whole. This difference in the price of new or unſettled lands is occaſioned by the difference of ſituation and quality, their nearneſs to good roads and water carriage, the quantity wanted by the purchaſer, his capacity to pay the money, the length of the credit given, the wants or neceſſities of the ſellers, and other circumſtances that reaſon will naturally ſuggeſt. The moſt advantageous mode is, for a number of perſons to emigrate together, with a miniſter and ſchoolmaſter. If ſuch ſmall bodies of people can only command money enough to erect their little buildings, where timber coſts nothing and is abundant, and to buy plain wholeſome proviſions to live on for a year, they may procure lands upon very convenient and eaſy terms for ſeveral years, with little advance, and in many inſtances without the leaſt advance of purchaſe money.

Labouring people in farming, manufacturing and the mechanical trades, can get conſtant employment, and better wages than in the deareſt countries of Europe, becauſe we have ſo much land, ſo many new dwelling houſes, workſhops, barns and other buildings to erect, and ſo many new trades and manufactories to eſtabliſh. And though the wages of the induſtrious poor are very good, yet the neceſſaries of life are cheaper than in Europe, and the articles uſed are more comfortable and pleaſing. The medium price of *meat* and *fiſh* in many parts of America, is lower than the price of flour in Europe, eſpecially if bought by the carcaſe. The French fleet were ſupplied with their beef laſt year at ten ſhillings ſterling for one hundred pounds weight, in the city of Boſton. Pickled beef was ſold in the ſame year, in the city of New-York, for twenty to twenty-two ſhillings ſterling per the barrel of two hundred pounds weight, including the coſt of the ſalt and caſk. Beef was ſold by the ſide and carcaſe at Trenton, in New Jerſey, at leſs than ten ſhillings ſterling per hundred pounds; and in Philadelphia at ten ſhillings ſterling in 1789. Theſe parcels were of the inferior kind. The firſt cuts of the fineſt cattle are higher, as muſt be ſuppoſed, eſpecially in thoſe three cities, which are the largeſt in the United States; but it may be ſafely affirmed, that *an American cent* (being equal to the hundredth part of a Mexican dollar) will buy as good butchers meat in the capitals of the ſeveral American ſtates, as *a penny ſterling* will buy in Amſterdam, Paris, or London. Fiſh, in all our cities and towns near the ſea, are excellent, abundant, and cheaper far than butchers meat; and poultry is ſo low, that a turkey of fourteen or fifteen pounds weight may be bought for three ſhillings and nine pence to four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling. Add to this, many principal neceſſaries and conveniencies of life are

entirely free from exciſe, or duty, at this time, and will be lightly charged for a long time to come, ſuch as home-made malt liquors and cyder, coal and firewood, oil, ſoap and leather; and even foreign ſalt pays only about three pence ſterl. duty on importation, and no exciſe or duty whatever. Nor have we any window tax or hearth money, nor ſeveral other taxes, by which large ſums are raiſed in Europe.

Many things are daily preſenting themſelves, by which the profits of land will be greatly enhanced in this country. We have hitherto imported a great part of our drink from abroad, viz. rum, brandy, gin, &c. but we find, if we extend our breweries ſo far as to render theſe ſpiritous liquors unneceſſary, that we ſhall want above two millions of buſhels of barley for the purpoſe, and large quantities of hops, beſides having a uſe for a further part of the immenſe quantities of fire wood and coal with which our country abounds. We have alſo obtained the European cotton mill, by means of which, and a few of our innumerable mill ſeats, the owners of lands in the ſix ſouthern ſtates will be called upon to ſupply great quantities of cotton. The movements of a mill for ſpinning flax, hemp and combed wool, have alſo been conſtructed here, by which our farmers thoughout the Union will be called upon to ſupply further quantities of flax and hemp, and to encreaſe their ſheep. The rolling mill for iron and other metals, and the tilt-hammer for all large iron work, are lately brought into extenſive uſe, and will no doubt be erected in all the ſtates. But the detail of water works and mechaniſm which may be introduced into a country, that has, moderately ſpeaking, ten thouſand (and probably nearer twenty thouſand) mill *ſeats*, would be endleſs.

There is a ſtriking difference between the navigable waters of the United States and thoſe of any country in the old world. The Elbe is the only river in Europe, which will permit a ſea veſſel to ſail up it for ſo great a length as 70 miles. The Hudſon's or North River, between the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey, is navigated by ſea veſſels 180 miles from the ocean; the Delaware, between Pennſylvania, New Jerſey and the Delaware ſtate, 160 miles; the Potowmack, between Virginia and Maryland, 300 miles; and there are ſeveral other rivers, bays and ſounds of extenſive navigation, far exceeding the great river Elbe. The inland boatable waters and lakes are equally numerous and great.

In a country thus circumſtanced, producing the great raw materials for manufactures, and poſſeſſing unlimited powers by water and reſources of fuel, ſubject alſo to heavy charges upon the importation of foreign fabrics, to neglect manufactures would have been almoſt criminal. Theſe important ideas have taken full poſſeſſion of the American mind. The theory is now every where approved, and in New-England, Pennſylvania, and ſeveral other ſtates, the practice has been taken up with conſiderable ſpirit, and very extenſively. Maſter workmen in every manufacturing and mechanical art (except thoſe of ſuperfluous or luxurious kinds) with their journeymen and labourers, muſt ſucceed here. The freight, inſurance and other charges of a long voyage of 3000 miles, and the duties laid here, operate greatly in favour of American fabrics. Manufactures by fire, water, and emigrating workmen, muſt ſucceed even in the moſt agricultural of our ſtates, and will meet with every encouragement in the New England ſtates, and others whoſe lands are nearly full. A regard for the republican manners of our country, and juſtice to foreigners, render it a duty to warn the manufacturers of fine, ſuperfluous and luxurious articles *not* to emigrate to theſe ſtates. Gold and ſilver and other laces, embroidery, jewellery, rich ſilks and ſilk velvets, fine cambricks, fine lawns, fine muſlins, and articles of that expenſive nature, have few wearers here.

Ship building is an art for which the United States are *peculiarly* qualified by their ſkill in the conſtruction, and by the materials, with which their country abounds, and they are ſtrongly tempted to purſue it by their commercial ſpirit, by the capital fiſheries in their bays and on their coaſts, and by the productions of a great and rapidly increaſing agriculture. They build their oak veſſels on lower terms than the cheapeſt European veſſels of fir, pine and larch. The coſt of an oak ſhip in New-England is about twenty four Mexican dollars fitted for ſea: a fir veſſel coſts in the ports of the Baltic thirty five Mexican dollars; and the American ſhip will be much the moſt durable. The coſt of a veſſel of the American live oak and cedar, which will laſt (if ſalted in her timbers) thirty years is only thirty-ſix to thirty-eight dollars in our different ports; and an oak ſhip, in the cheapeſt part of England, Holland or France, fitted in the ſame manner, will coſt fifty-five to ſixty dollars. In ſuch a country, the fiſheries and commerce, with due care and attention on the part of government, muſt be profitable.

The public debts of the United States, occaſioned by the revolution war, is eſtimated at about 18 millions of pounds ſterling; but as they have an extenſive ſettled territory, above 240 millions of acres of vacant land, as their exciſes and duties upon *foreign* articles are not more than one fourth of thoſe of Great-Britain, as they have no exciſes or duties upon articles of their own growth or manufacture, and laſtly, as they are every year ſaving large ſums by the introduction of new manufactures and the extenſion of old ones, this debt cannot be conſidered as heavy. The *intereſt* of the public debts of France and Great-Britain (which are nearly equal to each other) is, in each inſtance, full nine millions ſterling. And as our debt, like the debts of all nations, is ſold for leſs than its nominal value, two years intereſt of the debts of either of thoſe two nations would entirely ſink it. The capital of the Britiſh debt is above thirteen times as great as ours—and the annual expences of their government exceed ours beyond all reaſonable compariſon. The annual expences of France are ſtill greater, being about 105 millions of dollars. If thoſe two nations can have comfort and eaſe under ſuch debts and expences, America can have no hardſhip or difficulty to apprehend.

The people of the principal European nations will find themſelves more at home in America, than in any foreign country to which they can emigrate. The Engliſh, German and Dutch languages are fluently ſpoken by large bodies of our citizens, who have emigrated from thoſe countries, or who are the deſcendants of emigrants. The French language is alſo ſpoken by ſome in our towns. There are many emigrants from other nations, and the deſcendants of ſuch emigrants. Our population has been derived from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Germany, The United Netherlands, Sweden, and France, and a few from ſeveral other countries. They are computed to be about three millions at this time; and the population of no country can encreaſe ſo rapidly, becauſe living is no where ſo cheap, and we are conſtantly gaining people from the nations of the Old World.

The ſtate of literature in the United States is reſpectable, and is rapidly advancing and extending. Seminaries of learning are ſpread from north to ſouth. There are five Univerſities, no one of which, however, is on a very extenſive ſcale, fourteen Colleges, and forty eight public Academies, beſides very many eſtabliſhments of Schools in the townſhips or hundreds, and under the care of religious corporations and ſocieties. There is ſcarcely an inſtance of a ſtate conſtitution, which does not recognize the utility of public Schools, and the neceſſity of ſupporting and encreaſing them. Liberal grants of lands and other real eſtates, and of monies, for theſe ſalutary purpoſes, have been and are continually made.

The ſituation of civil liberty in America is ſo univerſally known, that it is ſcarcely neceſſary to add any thing upon that head. Yet it may not be amiſs briefly to mention, that no man can be convicted of any crime in the United States, without the unanimous verdict of twelve jurymen—that he cannot be deprived of any money, lands or other property, nor puniſhed in his perſon, but *by ſome known law, made and publiſhed before the circumſtance or act in queſtion took place*—that all foreigners may freely exerciſe their trades and employments on landing in our country, upon *equal* terms with our own natural born citizens—that they may return at any time to their native country without hindrance or moleſtation, and may take with them the property they brought hither, or what they may have afterwards acquired here---that if they chuſe to remain among us, they will become complete naturalized free citizens by only two years reſidence, but may purchaſe and hold lands the day of their arrival, by taking an oath to any one of the ſtates—and that a free citizen of the United States has a right, directly or indirectly, to elect every officer of the ſtate in which he lives, and every officer of the United States.

The ſituation of religious rights in the American States, though alſo well known, is too important, too precious a circumſtance, to be omitted. Almoſt every ſect and form of chriſtianity is known here—as alſo the Hebrew church.—NONE ARE TOLERATED.—All are admitted, aided by mutual charity and concord, and ſupported and cheriſhed by the laws. In this land of promiſe for the good men of all denominations are actually to be found, the independent or congregational church from England, the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church (ſeparated by our revolution from the church of England) the Quaker church, the Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh and Dutch Preſbyterian or Calviniſt churches, the Roman Catholic church, the German Lutheran church, the German Reformed church, the Baptiſt and Anabaptiſt churches, the Hugonot or French Proteſtant church, the Moravian church, the Swediſh Epiſcopal church, the Seceders from the Scotch church, the Menoniſt church, with other Chriſtian ſects, and the Hebrew church. Mere TOLERATION is a doctrine exploded by our general Conſtitution, inſtead of which have been ſubſtituted an unqualified admiſſion, and aſſertion, *that their own modes of worſhip and of faith equally belong to all the worſhippers of God, of whatever church, ſect or denomination.*

Philadelphia, May 1ſt, 1790.

☞ The Writer of the foregoing publication has found himſelf reſtrained in his ſtatement of facts concerning *The United States* by the want of that accurate and various information, which a full account of ſo extenſive and grand a ſcene neceſſarily requires; and the limits of a news-paper (which is, for many reaſons, the beſt channel of communication with the Old World) obliged him to omit ſeveral important facts, very intereſting to Emigrants of every deſcription. He hopes that ſome of the excellent PENS, which abound in every part of our Union, will be employed in ſhewing the true ſituation of things in each State, that, from the thirteen *Details*, THE EXTRAORDINARY CAPACITY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO PROMOTE THE COMFORT AND HAPPINESS OF THE HUMAN RACE MAY BE DULY MANIFESTED.

LONDON, March 16.

Tranſlation of the Decree on the commercial intercourſe between France and her colonies, and on the intended adminiſtration of the latter

"THE National Aſſembly, after deliberating upon the addreſſes and petitions of the commercial and manufacturing towns; on the accounts lately brought from St. Domingo, and tranſmitted by the marine miniſter; and on the repreſentations of the colonial deputies.

"Declares, that, conſidering the colonies as a part of the French empire, and deſiring to ſhare with them the bleſſings of the late happy revolution, it did not, however, mean to include them in the ſyſtem of government eſtabliſhed for the mother country, or ſubject them to laws which might prove incompatible with their particular and local convenience.

"In conſequence it has decreed, and doth decree, as follows:

"I. Every colony is authoriſed to declare its wiſhes reſpecting the conſtitution, legiſlation and adminiſtration which are beſt ſuited to its proſperity, and the happineſs of its inhabitants, taking care at the ſame time to conform to the general principles which attach the colonies to the parent ſtate, and conſtitute the ſecurity of their reſpective intereſts.

"II. In ſuch of the plantations as have already colonial aſſemblies, elected by the free choice, and honored with the ſanction of their fellow-citizens, theſe aſſemblies ſhall be allowed to expreſs the wiſhes of the colony; but where there are not as yet any ſuch inſtitutions, they ſhall be immediately formed for the like purpoſe.

"III. The king ſhall be requeſted to tranſmit to each colony a ſort of inſtructive memorial from the national aſſembly, explaining, 1ſt. The method of forming colonial aſſemblies where none as yet exiſt. 2dly. The fundamental principles to which the colonial aſſemblies are to adhere in framing any ſyſtems of government.

"IV. The plans prepared in the colonial aſſemblies are to be ſent to the national aſſembly, to be debated and reſolved upon by the latter, and then preſented for the royal ſanction and aſſent.

"V. The decrees of the national aſſembly reſpecting civil and municipal arrangements, ſhall be tranſmitted to the colonial aſſemblies, with authority to execute ſuch of the ſaid decrees as may be adapted to local convenience; reſerving, however, to the national aſſembly and the king, the right of ultimately deciding upon ſuch modifications as may be found expedient; and provided alſo, that the conditional aſſent of the governor is given to the temporary changes in the execution of any decree which the colonial corporations ſhould find neceſſary.

"VI. The ſame colonial aſſemblies ſhall alſo declare their ſentiments reſpecting any reform which may appear adviſable in the preſent ſyſtem of the excluſive or prohibitory trade, which ſubſiſts between the plantations and the mother country, that in conſequence of their petitions, and of hearing alſo the repreſentations of the mercantile body of the French nation at large, the national aſſembly may determine upon the propriety of ſuch a reform.

"The national aſſembly moreover declares, that it does not mean to make the leaſt innovation in any branch of trade, directly or indirectly carried on between France and her colonies: it places the perſons and property of the colonifts under the ſpecial ſafeguard of the nation; and declares any man who endeavours to diſturb their peace an enemy to the ſtate. Entertaining alſo a favorable opinion of the motives which have actuated the citizens of the ſaid colonies, it exempts them from all cenſure; it expects from their patriotiſm the maintenance of public tranquility, and an inviolable attachment to the nation, to the laws, and to their ſovereign."

By this memorable decree the aſſembly has extinguiſhed every ſpark of diſcord; has, as it were, drawn tighter her knots of reciprocal attachment between France and her colonies; and has quieted every alarm ſpread throughout the latter, from an idea that the laws enacted for the mother country ſhould be impoſed upon her foreign ſettlements without the leaſt regard to their habits, manners, eſtabliſhed inſtitutions, or commercial and local conveniences.

At the moment that the perſon, who brought this intelligence, left Paris, expreſſes were diſpatched with an account of the aſſembly's deciſion on a point of ſuch national importance to Rouen, Marſeilles, Bourdeaux, Nantes, and all the great commercial towns in the kingdom.

Nothing, perhaps, could have contributed more to increaſe the general ſatisfaction this decree afforded to all preſent, than the preſident's reading a letter from St. Domingo, dated the 26th of January, which brought advice that tranquility was again happily reſtored throughout the iſland.

March 10. The Brabantines are ſtill in confuſion and uncertainty: not without ſerious apprehenſions from a quarter from which they, at one time, derived ſome hopes and expectation of aſſiſtance and protection. But of them and other ſubjects of the late Emperor, revolted and unrevolted, we muſt ſay but little, until the new King of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. makes his appearance, and declares his ſentiments by ſome document or public act, or train of actions.

Poor Joſeph, once Imperial Joſeph, has been honoured with a burial ſomewhat in the Jewiſh ſtyle! About ſixty hours only between death and interment! Was this the doing of his friends or his enemies? or is it an Imperial cuſtom? The anecdotes told about him in his dying hours, do not much brighten his character. One report of him, we hope, is not true, that he left a ſtrict charge with his brother to carry on the war againſt the Turks with the utmoſt vigour, and to the laſt extremity. What a bloody teſtament! to entail a bloody war, which he himſelf had engaged in imprudently and unjuſtly, upon his ſucceſſor, as far as he could prevail, to an indefinite length!!! How could he look into that world of ſpirits, into which he had precipitated ſo many thouſands and tens of thouſands of ſouls before him; and not contented therewith, was making proviſion to draw as many after him, after the ſame manner! In the hand of that Great Supreme Judge we muſt leave him, who will do unto him according to the deeds done in the body, good or bad.

Two out of the three original Belligerent Potentates gone to their long home! to ſettle all their differences before the Great Tribunal, where there is no partiality nor reſpect of perſons! The Czarina alone remains to ſee the quarrel out, the main, original prime mover of the whole complicated ſcene. It is high time for her to concert meaſures with her own ally, the Emperor's heir, for preventing the further effuſion of human blood, by a general pacification, and thereby make ſome ſmall atonement for the vaſt deſtruction ſhe has brought upon mankind.

Of all the various improvements which have employed the ſkill and induſtry of the Britiſh manufacturers for the laſt three years, none have been ſo ſtrikingly rapid, or have exhibited ſuch proofs of perſevering ingenuity as thoſe fabrics which are known by the name of muſlins.

The exhibition of cotton goods now upon ſhew at the Britiſh Hall, ſo various in the fancy, and ſo excellent in the fabric and execution of the workmanſhip, affords a pleaſing preſage of new ſources of national wealth ſpringing up every day in extenſive articles of commerce, which a few years ago were thought impracticable.

In manufactures where the raw materials only amounts to a trifle in proportion to the value of the finiſhed goods, and where the ſkill and ingenuity of the country becomes literally an article of exportation, every ſyſtem that can encourage or extend this ſpecies of commerce, muſt be advantageous; and perhaps it is to this cauſe, partly unlooked for and unexpected, that we owe our preſent proſperity.

They write from the counties of Hereford, Glouceſter and Devon, that the grain of all ſorts looks exceedingly well, and bids fair for great crops; but a hit of apples and pears appears very doubtful.

March 16. The late application of the American merchants to Mr. Pitt, was not concerning the debts contracted by the ſubjects of the U. States, ſince the year 1776, but before that period; a liſt of which debts, not liquidated on the 31ſt of December laſt, they then preſented to the miniſter. The merchants of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Whitehaven and Glaſgow, on a former application to Mr. Pitt on this ſubject, were enjoined by him to take the ſteps of collecting the amount of their debts, previous to any thing which could be done to obtain the payment of them. It is ſuppoſed the matter will be brought before parliament in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

Wedneſday morning early a courier arrived with the official account of the death of the emperor Joſeph II. which happened at Vienna on the 20th ult. at five in the morning; he was in the 40th year of his age, in the 26th year of his reign as emperor of the Romans, and the 10th as king of Hungary and Bohemia. He ſucceeded to the Imperial crown on the demiſe of his father, Francis, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1765; to the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria on the death of his mother Maria Thereſa, the 29th of November 1780. He was twice married to a princeſs of Parma, and a princeſs of Bavaria; but having left no iſſue, the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria devolve on his brother Peter Leopold Joſeph, Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

The national aſſembly, among their other retrenchments, have cut off 2000l. per annum from the ſalary of their ar-

baſſador, in this metropolis; and that at a time in which, from the multitude of his countrymen that are his conſtant viſitors, he can certainly ill ſupport the want of the ſum.

It is with regret we inform our readers, that the benevolent and philanthropic John Howard, Eſq. is no more. He fell a victim to the warmth of his benevolence in the ſervice of mankind. He died at Cherſon on the 20th of January laſt, after an illneſs of 12 days. His diſorder was a fever, caught at the hoſpital of that town, while adminiſtering relief to the unfortunate wretches labouring under the ſame diſorder.

March 18. Capt. Blight, with the Bread-Fruit, from Otahite, was with eighteen others, driven into a ſhallop by the crew, who roſe upon him: he was in the ſhallop 40 days—had no arms—limited to an ounce of bread and pint of water. By accident a compaſs and quadrant were thrown in—they reached Temor where the governor enabled them to purchaſe a veſſel for Batavia. Blight is come home. They had been reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs—the ſhip was on its way from the South Seas, and the plants were in the beſt preſervation. They ſuppoſethe ſloop is returned to Otahite, or gone privateering.

A diſſolution of parliament will ſoon take place, and it is underſtood to be almoſt a certainty, next month.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

A ſociety is now inſtituted in New-Jerſey, under the name of the Burlington Society for the Promo ion of Agriculture, and Domeſtic Manufactures.—It is remarkable that the votes of the ſociety, by its conſtitution, are not to be valid, unleſs taken by means of grains of corn; the yellow grains to betoken the affirmative, and the red grains the negative.

A letter from London dated March 16, (*via Boſton*) mentions, that, "By a late order no article whatever can be admitted into the ports of Great-Britain from America, in any veſſel whatever, Britiſh or foreign, except the ſame is of the actual production of the United States. Forty bales of cotton from Maryland in a Britiſh ſhip, are now under ſeizure: whatever is ſent hereafter of this deſcription, muſt firſt be ſent to ſome admiſſible port in the continent, from whence it may be carried to Great-Britain."

A private letter from Edinburgh mentions the death of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, in the 80th year of his age. The great diſcoveries of this gentleman in medicine entitle his memory to the univerſal reſpect and gratitude of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, April 21.

"When it is conſidered that Congreſs have a new path to ſtrike out in all their meaſures—have to reconcile various and contending intereſts—to regulate the concerns of a nation—to ſecure public faith, and to chooſe from a variety of propoſitions thoſe that ſhall beſt ſubſerve the intereſt, not of a ſingle ſtate, or the trade of a ſingle ſtate (as has been ſelfiſhly ſuggeſted they ought) but of the great whole; when a generous public thus contemplates, though they may with greater diſpatch, they cannot reaſonably expect it. Thoſe who ſuggeſt that Congreſs do not ſit more than four hours in a day, &c. make unfair ſuggeſtions. It is a rule of the houſe, that during the hours of ſeſſion all the members ſhall be preſent. Therefore the committees have no time to ſit, deliberate upon, and prepare the bills, reſolves, &c. committed to them, but in the hours before and after the ſitting of the houſe. If the peple wiſh that their repreſentatives ſhould act with diſpatch, the beſt mode to promote it, would be to ſtop troubling them with the innumerable private petitions, memorials, &c. which continually are arreſting their attention from the public buſineſs."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that the commendable ſpirit of encouraging our own manufactures is daily ſpreading thro' theſe ſtates. We hear from New-Jerſey, that on Saturday, the 24th ult. there was a meeting, tho' upon ſhort notice given, at the Court houſe in Burlington, of a conſiderable number of the citizens, aſſiſted by ſome of the moſt reſpectable and wealthy gentlemen from the county, to conſider upon a plan for eſtabliſhing woollen, linen and cotton fabrics in that place. *Daniel Ellis*, Eſq; was placed in the chair; and, the plan being read, ſome general obſervations and information were given by Meſſrs. *Bloomfield, Jones* and *Coxe*.——An handſome ſubſcription was then made, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Well wiſhers of American Manufactures for their contributio s.

At an election held on Monday laſt, at the Carpenters-Hall, for ten Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly re-elected, viz.—*Thomas Morris, Richard Wells, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Parke, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Wiſtar, Benjamin Gibbs.* Directors.—*Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, John Kaighn,* Treaſurer.—*Samuel Coates.*

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated Feb 2.

"This winter is indeed wonderful. Several kinds of trees have been in bloom. Anemonies and other ſpring flowers were ſold about the ſtreets on New-Year's day. At this time it is difficult to gather an handful of ſnow. The ſeaſon is very wet; which is unfavorable to the grain in the ground, by foſtering a ſpecies of worm, that has done conſiderable damage."

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 18.

"Little change ſince my laſt, in public or private matters, with us, except the death of the Emperors of Germany and Morocco, and that of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, hourly expected, which, it is probable, will cauſe ſome change in politics on our continent, which a little time muſt unfold."

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a well-informed Houſe in London, dated March 17, 1790.

"In mine of the 15th inſt. I omitted mentioning for your government, that our Cuſtom Houſe have, within theſe few days, interpreted the *Proclamation* for regulating the commercial intercourſe between this country and yours, *to the excluſion (even in Britiſh ſhips) of all articles whatever, which are not of the growth or produce of the United States of America.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALTHOUGH, at firſt view, the preceeding interpretation of the London Cuſtom Houſe, may ſeem chiefly to affect Britiſh veſſels, by whom foreign produce could only be ſhipped from this country; yet a more minute examination muſt convince us, that the American commerce is thereby materially injured. Remittances, in cotton, dye-woods, and indigo, mahogany, legnumvitæ, pimento, cocoa, Madeira wine, elephants teeth, &c. &c. brought in return for our exports to the Weſt Indies, Africa and the ſouthern parts of this Continent, have heretofore made a conſiderable part of our payments to the Britiſh merchants. Should theſe be interdicted going, *in any bottoms*, from the United States, as not being the produce thereof, the conſequence will be, that our importations from the Iſlands, &c. muſt be much curtailed, (ſince thoſe articles are, but in a ſmall degree, conſumed here) and our quantum of remittances proportionably diminiſhed.

The clear inference is, that it is highly incumbent on our political governors to endeavour, as ſoon as may be, to form ſuch a commercial treaty with Great Britain, as may fix our trade with that country on ſome durable baſis, reciprocally beneficial to both, and not ſubject to the vague interpretation of Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, or to the more uncertain principles of doubtful arrets and proclamations.

A MERCHANT.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1790.

The order of the day was called for, and Mr. Livermore took the chair.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for the ſupport of public credit.

The ſecond alternative, included in the ſixth reſolution, agreeable to Mr. Lawrence's motion of yeſterday, was taken up and read; whereupon a conſiderable debate enſued.

After ſome amendments, the alternative was agreed to by a majority of 26 to 21, and now ſtands as follows;

2. "To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to receive, as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands as in the preceding caſe."

N. B. This alternative was negatived in the former committee.

The third alternative was likewiſe debated and amended; and at length agreed to in the following words:

"To have ſixty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately, at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding ſix dollars per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to have at the end of ſeven years, thirty-three and one third dollars funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption."

The 4th and 5th alternatives having been negatived by the former committee, and no motion being now made by any member to revive them, the chairman of conſequence paſſed them over, and took the ſenſe of the committee on the three alternatives, as amended and agreed to in the preſent committee.

The 6th reſolution being now read, together with the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d alternatives, were agreed to.

The 7th reſolution was next taken under conſideration, viz.

"Reſolved, that immediate proviſion ought to be made for the preſent debt of the United States: and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make proviſion, at the next ſeſſion, for ſo much of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, as ſhall have been ſubſcribed upon any of the terms expreſſed in the laſt reſolution."

Mr. Sherman moved that the words *immediate* and *preſent* be tranſpoſed; and offered a reſolution to the following purport.

Reſolved, That the debts contracted by the ſeveral ſtates for the common defence and benefit of the union, ought to be conſidered as a part of the domeſtick debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make proviſion, at the next ſeſſion, for ſo much of the debts of the reſpective ſtates as ſhall have been ſubſcribed upon any of the terms expreſſed in the laſt reſolution; provided that ſubſcriptions ſhall not be received for a greater amount than the following ſums, viz.

[Here the names of the ſtates are inſerted, without any ſums prefixed, as Mr. Sherman afterwards explained the proportion.]

That the remainder ought to be left to the reſpective ſtates to provide for, until a final ſettlement of their accounts with the United States, for which ſettlement effectual proviſion ought now to be made.

Provided alſo, that no debts be aſſumed but ſuch as have been liquidated in ſpecie value, and evidenced by notes or certificates iſſued by authority of the reſpective ſtates, before the day of , 1790.

And if the creditors of any ſtate ſhall not ſubſcribe to the amount of the debt of ſuch ſtate to be aſſumed as aforeſaid, ſuch ſtate ſhall receive intereſt at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the remainder of ſaid ſum, until a final ſettlement of its accounts with the United States, to be applied to the payment of intereſt to its non-ſubſcribing creditors, for which, and for the ſums that may be aſſumed, the reſpective ſtates ſhall be accountable to the United States.

A ſtrong oppoſition was made to this motion of Mr. Sherman's.

Mr. Sherman being called on to explain his motion reſpecting the proportion which was to be aſſumed of each ſtate, gave the following ſtatement.

Aſſumption of the ſtate Debts, not exceeding the ſums in the laſt column.

Due as per Secretary's Report.	*Dols.*	*Sums to be aſſumed.* *Dols.*
New-Hampſhire	300,000	300,000
Maſſachuſetts	5,226,801	4,000,000
Connecticut	1,951,173	1,600,000
New York	1,167,575	1,000,000
New-Jerſey	788,680	750,000
Pennſylvania	2,200,000	2,000,000
Delaware		100,000
Maryland	800,000	750,000
Virginia	3,680,743	3,000,000
North-Carolina		1,600,000
South-Carolina	5,386,232	4,000,000
Georgia		200,000
		19,300,000

The remaining ſums will be left for the ſtates to provide for, until a final ſettlement of their accounts.

After this the debate continued, until a motion was made for the committee's riſing, which was agreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported progreſs, without coming to any deciſion on Mr. Sherman's motion.

The Speaker having taken the chair, a meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for regulating the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

Mr. ——— moved that the gallery be cleared; but was oppoſed by Mr. Bland.

The Speaker was then going to proceed in reading the bill, when, on motion of Mr. Gilman, the Houſe adjourned till tomorrow.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1790.

Mr. Madiſon made the following motion: Mr. Speaker, As we have been informed of the death, not only through the channel of the newſpapers, but by a more direct communication, of the deceaſe of an illuſtrious character, whoſe native genius has rendered diſtinguiſhed ſervices to the cauſe of ſcience and of mankind in general; and whoſe patriotic exertions have contributed in a high degree to the independence and proſperity of this country in particular---the occaſion ſeems to call upon us to pay ſome tribute to his memory, expreſſive of the tender veneration his country feels for ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit---I therefore move the following reſolution:

"The Houſe being informed of the deceaſe of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a citizen whoſe native genius was not more an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions of it have been precious to ſcience, to freedom, and to his country, do reſolve, as a mark of the veneration due to his memory, that the members wear the cuſtomary badge of mourning for one month."

On the queſtion, this motion paſſed without a diviſion.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, reported that the committee had examined the bill, entitled An Act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States; whereupon the Speaker ſigned the ſaid bill.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Sherman's reſolutions were again read, and an intereſting debate enſued, but no deciſion took place.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the ſpring trade, which they will ſell very low for caſh, or the uſual credit. Alſo Crowley ſteel, pewter, tin plates, window glaſs, and a quantity of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his *Wine, Spirit and Cordial Stores*, in Second-ſtreet, at the upper corner of Carter's-alley, has, by Wholeſale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Fayal, and Port Wines, Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua rum, Philadelphia ditto, Holland gin, Philadelphia ditto, very excellent, in caſes, Coniac brandy, American ditto, good flavour, choice ſhrub.

CORDIALS, &c. Anniſeed water, clove water, all-ſours, Cinnamon water, prime wine and rum colouring, wine bitters, Spirits of wine.

☞ Retail Stores and Tavern-keepers will, in particular, find their intereſt in buying here, the articles being all the beſt in their kind, and ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1790.

B A R K,

WANTED by the Tanners of PHILADELPHIA, a large quantity of Spaniſh, white, black oak, hemlock, birch, and beach Bark, for which they will give a generous price, and requeſt the attention of farmers, generally, to preſerve ſuch timber until the ſeaſon for barking arrives annually, and the neceſſity of ſecuring it from wet on the within ſide. 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, or Bartered for Weſt-India Goods,

A PLANTATION in Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, two miles from Princeton, and one quarter of a mile from Lemuel Scudder's griſt mill, on the New York road, on which are two Dwelling-Houſes, about one quarter of a mile from each other. One built of ſtone, the other a frame tenement, near the latter is a garden, a well of good water with a pump, and two apple orchards. This plantation contains 319 acres, whereof about 120 is good woodland, 60 meadow (15 of which is called upland) and 139 in fields capable of producing as good grain as any in Jerſey; the whole under good fence, and interſperſed with ſprings of water. The ſtock will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, and immediate poſſeſſion given. Apply to JAMES WILSON, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, who has for ſale, an aſſortment of Wet Goods, at his Store in Water-ſtreet, midway between Market-ſtreet and the Old Ferry. GEORGE WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow. The manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion-houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion-houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the whole or a part of the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to *Lewis Weiſs* or *Peter Miller*, Eſquires, in Philadelphia. April 30. eop4t

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Seventh-day, the 15th of this inſtant May, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Syders, Inn-keeper, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, in Radnor townſhip, a certain TRACT or LOT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, bounded by lands of the ſaid Adam Syders, Thomas Maule, Lewis Maule and others, containing 44 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Ebenezer Maule. Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Newark, in New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, on the 3d of this inſtant, a likely Negro man, named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, has a down look when attacked with guilt, not very talkative, and a good many wrinkles in his forehead; he is an excellent good ox-waggoner; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a coarſe ſea or bottle green cloth coat lately turned, a red under jacket, ſtriped cotton trowſers, and a pair of kerſey old breeches; and took with him, a pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings white and black, a pair of white cotton ditto, and a pair of good ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he has other clothes with him. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro fellow and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 26, 1790. JAMES BLACK.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In FRONT-STREET, at the CORNER of CHESNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WATCHES of various kinds, cast clockwork, forged do. slit pinions, bells and hands, japanned clock faces, watch glasses, clock and watch main springs, setts of chime bells, watch fusee chains, fusee chain hooks, gold, silver and gilt pendants, ditto case buttons, gold, gilt and steel watch hands, case springs, all kinds of watch wheels and pinions, endless screws, verges, watch pendulum wire, steel balances, forged rotchets and barrel arbors, bench vizes, turn benches, brass turns with rests, hand vizes, tail do. clock and watch pliers, sliding tongs, cutting nippers, screw dividers, saw frames, saw blades, screw plates, callipers, drill stocks, pinion guages, frame do. chamfering tools, balance-wheel, verge and pinion rivetting stocks, turning arbors, gravers and scorpers, steel screw collets, blow pipes, drawing plates, silversmiths shears, polishing stones, hammers, pinion and click wire, enameled dial-plates for time pieces, watch do. watch brushes, pivot broaches, pivot burnishers, tweezers, screwkeys, steel drill bows, screwdrivers, spring bluers, adjusting tools, gilding scratch brushes, finishing stakes, grain tin, Turkey oil stones, emery, pumice and rotten stones, black wax, catgut, thirty-hour clock lines, pocket compasses, steel magnets, surveying compas needles, reading glasses, watch magnifying glasses, surveyors chains, watch keys and steel chains, watch seals, crucibles and black lead pots, hard brass and steel wire, flat and square steel, all kinds of clock and watch files, &c.

Country workmen may be constantly supplied with the above, and a variety of other articles in the business of clock and watch-making, on reasonable terms.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An Assortment of Carpets and Carpeting, of various sorts and qualities; superfine, second, middling and coarse broadcloths, superfine cassimers, with rattinets and other trimmings; black Genoa velvets of the first quality; blue and green silk damask, and a large and general assortment of Goods, as usual, too tedious for an advertisement. §

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

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TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The House is so situated, as to command a very agreeable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOHN COCHRAN, late of West-Nantmill township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to meet at the house of William Irwin, in the township aforesaid, on the 28th day of May next, and make payment; and those who have demands against said estate to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement, by

April 21, 1790. ¶ JANE COCHRAN, Administratrix.

Delaware county, April 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by way of Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 6th day of May next, a valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Darby, about ten miles from Philadelphia, and within less than a quarter of a mile of a landing on Darby creek, containing about 143 acres---14 of which are marsh meadow; a sufficiency of wood land; the arable land good for grain or grass; it is well watered, and a good spring near the door; a young thriving orchard of grafted fruit.

It is exceeding well situated for improvement, either with mud, of which there is a great plenty on the premises to spare for that purpose without injuring the meadows, or with hay, great quantities of which may be generally procured at a short distance. The purchaser, on paying three hundred and sixty pounds, may have credit for the remainder, on paying interest, for two or three years. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Boon, and to be sold by

‡ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 20, 1790.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of the Executors of Christian Minnick, deceased, and the other at the suit of John Booze, and also of another writ of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Fieri Facias, all to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Samuel Brown, in the Falls township, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract of 800 acres of land, situate in the said Falls township; bounded by lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, William Martin, and the river Delaware; together with sundry goods and chattels; taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the said Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

A Mistake made.

THE Person who took a wrong WATCH from a Watchmaker's shop in Second-street, about the beginning of this month, is requested to return it as soon as possible, and take the right one. His name, and the county he lives in, are well known to the Watchmaker; but delicacy prevents publishing them yet a while, as want of opportunity is probably the only cause that has prevented the mistake from being rectified. The maker's name of the watch is John Berry, London, No. 2260.

April 26, 1790.

An APPRENTICE wanted at the Clock and Watch-making Business. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a Dutch Servant Girl,

Who has near three years to serve. She will be sold low for the cash. Enquire of the Printers.

PURSUANT to the directions of the last will and testament of *Michael Diefenderfer*, late of the borough of Lancaster, deceased, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, at the dwelling house of Jacob Diefenderfer, in the town of New-Holland, in Lancaster county, a valuable Plantation, situate in Earl township, in the said county of Lancaster, and near to the town of New-Holland, containing one hundred and seventy acres (or thereabouts) of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling house, a good log barn, a pump of excellent water near the house, about eight acres of good meadow; about ninety acres thereof are clear, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered.

Also another valuable Plantation, adjoining the said town of New-Holland, containing about two hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling house, a good barn, part of stone and part of frame work, a spring of excellent water near the house, about eight acres of good meadow, and more may be easily made and watered by a small stream which runs through the lands; about one hundred acres thereof are clear, and the remainder good wood land.

Also the yearly ground rents or rent charges of seven shillings, Pennsylvania currency, payable for and issuing out of each of the lots of ground situate in the said town of New-Holland.

And on Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the late dwelling house of the said Michael Diefenderfer, in the said borough of Lancaster, three valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, situate on the waters of Black-Hole creek, on the south side of the west branch of the river Susquehanna, in the connty of Northumberland, one of them containing two hundred and ninety-eight acres and allowance, one other of them containing two hundred and fifty-two acres and allowance, and the other of them containing three hundred and two acres and allowance, on one of which tracts are sundry valuable improvements. All late the estate of the said Michael Diefenderfer, deceased. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known at the times and places aforesaid, by CHRISTIANA DIEFENDERFER, Executrix.
MATTHIAS YOUNG, Executor.

April the 1st, 1790. § 4 w.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Bark Wanted.

A LARGE quantity of the different kinds of oak, also birch, spruce and maple, for which a generous price and ready money will be paid by the Tanners in GERMANTOWN. Those who have this valuable article for sale would do well to be careful in putting it up, and to bring it out as soon as it is dry, to prevent its suffering any damage by the weather.

Germantown, Fourth Month 8th, 1790. §

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 21st instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, a Sorrel Roan MARE, 14 hands high, trots and paces, 7 or 8 years old this Spring, her near eye somewhat dim, and the hair much worn off her legs by riding in deep roads. Whoever takes up and secures the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and for the Mare TWO DOLLARS, with reasonable charges.

WAS LEFT, supposed by the thief, at the subscriber's stable, in the same night, a Dark Brown MARE, 13 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES HOOD.

March 27, 1790. †

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Apprentice BOY, 12 or 13 years old, named ALEXANDER GRANT; had on a light coloured short vest, tow shirt and linsey trowsers, and a new wool hat; he has a stiff neck. Whoever returns him to his master, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive SIX PENCE Reward, and no charges.

April 8, 1790. † ADAM SHANK.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch servant boy, named CHARLES GODFREY KOSSMAN, about 15 years of age. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward. P. MARMIE.

April 10, 1790. §

Vincent township, Chester county, April 5, 1790.

THIS is to notify all persons not to trust *Ann Hunter*, said to be my wife, as I do not own her to be my lawful wife. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

¶ DAVID JENKINS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glasses in very small boxes, German scythes, straw-knives, whetstones, cheap window-glass 8 by 10, Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, Dutch looking-glasses, brass wire, gun-powder, a large assortment of sheet brass, and sundry other articles. 8t March 30.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-streets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readiness to deliver to those who please to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, situated in Anne Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this state.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finished dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, spring-house, meat-house, weaver's shop, blacksmith's shop, negro quarters, hen-house and a pailed yard to it, corn-house, stables and haylofts, turkey-house, goose-house, three tobacco-houses, a large barn with two threshing floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the best sort of fruit in the state, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damson, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well stocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent spring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overshot grist-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overshot saw, grist, oil-mills, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the present mill, and might be worked by the same water that turns the present wheel; the mill-house is of stone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants' work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and house, currying-shed, and a new house for the tanner; now under rent; there is, also, a miller's house. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with cross fences to divide it into six fields, all of which have two or three cool and never-failing springs; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in cash, and the remainder to be paid in six months from the day of sale, without interest, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwise, interest from the day of sale.

Also, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 40, two tobacco-houses, corn and overseer's house, stables, cow houses, Negro quarters, and meat-house; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and building timber; and as there is a good never-failing stream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a saw mill might be built, which would yield a considerable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and scantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpose; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would suit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in cash; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the first quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the farthest, of Boon's Old Station, on Brashears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or cash at the end of six months from the day of sale, without interest, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, interest from the day of sale must be paid.

☞ These farms are offered at private sale until Tuesday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaser of either farm may have the greatest part of the stock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of small grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollsburgh, at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, on Patowmack River. This Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would also sell at a very reasonable price.

March 15, 1790 REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1790.

WHEREAS *Margaret Henderson*, of the township of Warminster, and county of Bucks, by her last will and testament, bearing date January 29th, Anno Domini 1790, did devise, give and bequeath unto sundry persons, divers legacies, arising from lands, which in the year 1772 had been granted by will from John Earles: And whereas Joseph Heart and Nathaniel Irwin, of Bucks county aforesaid, have not only proven the will of the said Margaret Henderson, but have also taken out letters of administration, and have disposed of the real estate: And the subscriber, apprehending, from the last will and testament of the said John Earles, that he is justly entitled to the same by law, notice is hereby given, that if the monies arising from the sale of the said real estate should be paid by the purchaser, he will consider himself justifiable in bringing an ejectment for the recovery of the same. † EARLES BARNES.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

Who has 12 years to serve.---She is a very good cook, and understands all kinds of house work. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3128.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, April 23, 1790.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury purſuant to orders of the Houſe, on the 19th January laſt, reſpecting any difficulties attending the execution of the revenue laws, was read, and referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Lee.

A petition and remonſtrance from the merchants of Georgetown on Potowmack, concerned in ſhipping, was preſented by Mr. Carroll, and read.

Mr. Ames ſaid, that previous to taking up the order of the day, he wiſhed to introduce a motion for the conſideration of the Houſe; he obſerved that it had been aſſerted in the courſe of the debates on the aſſumption of the State debts; that the State of Virginia had advanced for the common defence, beyond her proportion; advantage appeared to be taken of ſuch aſſertions; he thought it neceſſary that facts ſhould be known---that the committee might act with certainty in conducting this important queſtion: he therefore moved the following in ſubſtance, viz. That the Secretary for the department of war be directed to lay before the Houſe a ſtatement of the troops including the militia, and ordinance ſtores furniſhed by the reſpective States for the general defence, during the late war.---This motion was oppoſed as tending to procraſtinate the funding buſineſs, and as leading to excite invidious compariſons reſpecting the relative merits and exertions of the ſeveral States.---It was however carried in the affirmative, with this addition propoſed by Mr. Bland, " and that the Commiſſioners of accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to furniſh an abſtract of the claims of the ſeveral States againſt the United States, ſpecifying the principles on which the claims are founded. On the above motion, the previous queſtion was called for by Mr. Lee, which was loſt, and the main queſtion agreed to, 28 to 26.

Mr. Gerry then moved, that the Secrerary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the Houſe a ſtatement of all payments both of Indents and other paper, as well as ſpecie, which have been made by the ſeveral States to Congreſs from the commencement to the end of the late war. This was agreed to.

Mr. Madiſon moved that a ſtatement of the unliquidated claims of the ſeveral States againſt the United States, ſhould be furniſhed by the Commiſſioners---this was alſo agreed to.

The above report of the Secretary of the Treaſury is very minute and lengthy---the reading of it and the debates on the ſeveral motions employed the whole day---ſo that the Houſe did not go into Committee.

MONDAY, April 26, 1790.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Burke moved that the committee, to whom the plan of the Secretary of War had been referred, for the eſtabliſhment of the militia of the United States, may be diſcharged.

This motion, after having been amended by a propoſition of Mr. Fitzſimons, was agreed to, and a ſelect committee appointed to bring in a bill for the regulation of militia, &c.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved to diſcharge the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the ſupport of the public credit, from ſo much of the ſame as related to the aſſumption of the ſtate debts.

This motion was agreed to, but not without a ſtrong oppoſition, in which Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Ames and Mr. Vining, were conſpicuous.

Mr. Vining having called for the previous queſtion, which was, ſhall the main queſtion be put? agreed to as follows:----Ayes 32. Noes 20.

Mr. Gerry then moved that the Houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole, on the remaining parts of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry made a motion, which was ordered to be laid on the table, to the following purport:

That a ſelect committee be appointed, of one member from each ſtate, to bring in a report, if they can agree upon any modification whereby the aſſumption of the ſtate debts may be made agreeable to the Houſe, &c.

The Houſe now went into committee of the whole on the re-committed reſolutions, Mr. Livermore, the chairman, having informed the committee of the buſineſs re-committed.

The committee then roſe, reported the reſolution as agreed to, and aſked leave to ſit again upon the remainder of the Secretary's report, viz. That which relates to the ways and means.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the 6th reſolution, with the 1ſt alternative, was read and agreed to by the Houſe, without any diviſion. But the 2d alternative, which propoſes payment of the one third in lands, met with conſiderable oppoſition: it was, however, finally agreed to, as alſo the 3d alternative, and the 7th and 8th reſolutions.

Mr. Stone moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, in conformity to the reſolutions agreed to. At the ſame time he obſerved, that he would have been better pleaſed had the ways and means been firſt conſidered.

A committee were appointed accordingly, viz. Meſſrs. Stone, White, Sherman, Clymer and Gilman.-- Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 27 1790.

A letter and report from the Poſtmaſter-General was laid before the Houſe, read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boudinot preſented the bill for mitigating fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain caſes, which was read the firſt time.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and Mr. Livermore reported reſolutions for the augmentation of the revenue, as follows:

Reſolved, That from and after the day of inſt. in lieu of the duties now payable upon wines and diſtilled ſpirits imported into the United States, there ſhall be paid the following rates:---

	Cents.
Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, called London particular	35
On other Madeira wine	30
On Sherry wine	25
On other wine	20
On diſtilled ſpirits, more that 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer	20
Ditto under 5, and not more than 10 per cent. below proof	21
Ditto of proof, and not more that 5 per cent. below proof	22
Ditto above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent.	25
Ditto more than 20, and not more than 40 per cent. above proof	30
Ditto more than 40 per cent. above proof	40

Reſolved, That from and after the day of , in lieu of the duties now payable upon Teas and Coffee, imported into the United States, there ſhall be paid:---

	Cents.
On every pound of hyſon tea	40
On other green tea	24
On ſouchong or other black tea, other than bohea	20
On bohea tea	12
On coffee	5

Reſolved, That from and after the day of , there be paid upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States from molaſſes, ſugar, or other foreign manufacture---

	Cents.
On every gallon of thoſe ſpirits, more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer	11
Ditto under 5, and not more than 10 below proof	12
Ditto of proof, and not more than 5 below	13
Ditto above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent.	15
Ditto more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. above proof	20
Ditto more than 40 per cent. above proof	30

Reſolved, That from and after the day of , there be paid upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials the growth or production of the United States---

	Cents.
On every gallon more than 10 per cent. below proof	9
Ditto under 5, and more than 10 per cent. below proof	10
Ditto of proof, and not more than 5 per cent. below	11
Ditto above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent.	13
Ditto more than 20, and not more than 40 per cent. above proof	17
Ditto more than 40 above proof	26

And upon all ſtills employed in diſtilling ſpirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly ſum of 60 cents for every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of the capacity of each ſtill, including its head; or cents per gallon for all ſpirits diſtilled from grain; or cents per gallon for all ſpirits diſtilled from fruit.

The committee appointed to bring in the bill, are Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Huntington, Bloodworth, Jackſon and Contee.

A meſſage from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had paſſed the bill for regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Gilman reported the enrolment of the bill for the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing an intercourſe with foreign nations.

Mr. Livermore reported amendments, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Meſſrs. Thatcher, Wadſworth, Benſon, Parker, Boudinot, Sumpter, and Seney, were added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the national defence.

The committee of the whole Houſe, on the poſt office bill, was diſcharged, and that the bill, with the report of to-day, be referred to a ſpecial committee.

The act ceding the light-houſe of South-Carolina, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1790.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the remiſſion and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes, the ſame having been gone through with, the committee roſe, and the Houſe ordered it to be engroſſed and read the third time to-morrow.

The bill for the government of the territory ſouth-eaſt of the river Ohio, was taken up by the committee of the whole, and reported without any amendment, but in going through the Houſe ſome amendments were made thereto, and was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to deſcribe the mode in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be proved, &c. which was read the firſt time.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and made progreſs therein.---Adjourned.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the ſpring trade, which they will ſell very low for caſh, or the uſual credit. Alſo Crowley ſteel, pewter, tin plates, window glaſs, and a quantity of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w.

B A R K,

WANTED by the Tanners of PHILADELPHIA, a large quantity of Spaniſh, white, black oak, hemlock, birch, and beach Bark, for which they will give a generous price, and requeſt the attention of farmers, generally, to preſerve ſuch timber until the ſeaſon for barking arrives annually, and the neceſſity of ſecuring it from wet on the within ſide. 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, or Bartered for Weſt-India Goods,

A PLANTATION in Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, two miles from Princeton, and one quarter of a mile from Lemuel Scudder's griſt mill, on the New York road, on which are two Dwelling-Houſes, about one quarter of a mile from each other. One built of ſtone, the other a frame tenement, near the latter is a garden, a well of good water with a pump, and two apple orchards. This plantation contains 319 acres, whereof about 120 is good woodland, 60 meadow (15 of which is called upland) and 139 in fields capable of producing as good grain as any in Jerſey; the whole under good fence, and interſperſed with ſprings of water. The ſtock will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, and immediate poſſeſſion given. Apply to JAMES WILSON, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, who has for ſale, an aſſortment of Wet Goods, at his Store in Water-ſtreet, midway between Market-ſtreet and the Old Ferry. GEORGE WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow. The manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion-houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion-houſe and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the whole or a part of the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to *Lewis Weiſs* or *Peter Miller*, Eſquires, in Philadelphia. April 30. eop4t

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his *Wine, Spirit and Cordial Stores*, in Second ſtreet, at the upper corner of Carter's-alley, has, by Wholeſale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Fayal, and Port Wines, Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua rum, Philadelphia ditto, Holland gin, Philadelphia ditto, very excellent, in caſes, Coniac brandy, American ditto, good flavour choice ſhrub.

CORDIALS, &c. Anniſeed water, clove water, al-ſpice, Cinnamon water, prime wine and rum colouring, wine bitters, Spirits of wine.

☞ Retail Stores and Tavern-keepers will, in particular, find their intereſt in buying here, the articles being all the beſt in their kind, and ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

Philadelphia, April 30 1790.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glaſſes in very ſmall boxes, German ſcythes, ſaw-knives, whetſtones, cheap window-glaſs 8 by 10, Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, Dutch looking glaſſes, braſs wire, gun powder, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, and ſundry other articles. 8t March 30.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county May 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Seventh day, the 15th of this inſtant May, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Syders, Inn keeper, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, in Radnor townſhip, a certain TRACT or LOT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Treadyffrin, bounded by lands of the ſaid Adam Syders, Thomas Maule, Lewis Maule and others, containing 44 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Ebenezer Maule Weſt-Cheſter Cheſter county.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Newark, in New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, on the 3d of this inſtant, a likely Negro man, named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, has a down look when attacked with guilt, not very talkative, and a good many wrinkles in his forehead; he is an excellent good ox waggoner; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a coarſe ſea or bottle green cloth coat lately turned, a red under jacket, ſtriped cotton trowſers, and a pair of kerſey old breeches; and took with him, a pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings white and black, a pair of white cotton ditto, and a pair of good ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he has other clothes with him. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro fellow and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 26, 1790. ‡ JAMES BLACK.

A Miſtake made.

THE Perſon who took a wrong WATCH from a Watch-maker's ſhop in Second ſtreet, about the beginning of this month, is requeſted to return it as ſoon as poſſible, and take the right one. His name, and the county he lives in, are well known to the Watchmaker; but delicacy prevents publiſhing them yet a while, as want of opportunity is probably the only cauſe that has prevented the miſtake from being rectified. The maker's name of the watch is John Berry, London, No 2260.

April 26, 1790.

An APPRENTICE wanted at the Clock and Watch-making Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, ſituate within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the reſidue arable, divided into convenient ſized fields one of which is a thriving young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. Conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaſter of paris have been laid on the ſoil, which is naturally good, within theſe two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this ſeaſon, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that graſs. There are on the premiſes, elegantly ſituated, a ſtone houſe 53 feet front, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furniſhed, a ſquare log kitchen, ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone barn adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. There are two fine ſtreams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for paſturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

LONDON, March 18.

We are assured from the most respectable authority, that several French Agents are now in England, and among them persons of rank and family, whose business is to endeavour to corrupt the minds of the military, in pointing out to them the specious advantages which the French soldiery are said now to possess, from the laws passed by the National Assembly, that every soldier was a citizen: thereby instilling into them principles of revolt.

It is an object worthy of the attention of government, to watch the motions of some of these refugees, whose conduct certainly justifies great suspicion.

What has this country to apprehend from a set of men (if ever they get into power) who wish the soldiery in England to imitate the example of the army in France? The good discernment, or sound judgment of whoever wears the British Crown, can only preserve his throne and save his people by keeping such Democratics from his councils for ever.

One clause in Mr. Burgess's debtor and creditor bill is, that the creditor shall allow the debtor six-pence a day, and the goaler have the laying out of the money. Pretty pickings this for Master Lockit.

The only way to serve the community, in respect to the debtor and creditor, is, as has been stated, to regulate the Courts of Conscience, and give them a power to decide on 10l. debts. This, exclusive of saving numbers of industrious men from ruin, would be of infinite service to agriculture, by sending some thousands from the quill and parchment to the spade and plough.

The idea of the king's going to Hanover, if ever it existed, is now, (and we speak from some authority) totally laid aside. His presence, we understand, is not essentially necessary in the election of an emperor, and there could be no other reason strong enough to induce him to leave England in such critical times.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, March 9.

According to letters from Stockholm of the 26th Feb. the war between the Swedes and Russians will, when the season permits, be continued with an inveteracy proportionate to the hatred which reciprocally animates those two powers. The court of Petersburgh, however, by the pardon of Benzelstierna, shews a more favourable disposition The court of Denmark, equally touched with the fate of that unfortunate officer, has not only granted him his life, but has also restored him his liberty, and released him from prison; in consequence of which he is at Stockholm, where he arrived a few days before the departure of the courier."

A letter from the continent says, that soon after it was known at Paris that an additional body of Prussians was to re-inforce those who were already in the principality of Liege, several regiments of French cavalry were ordered to march immediately towards the frontier of the late Austrian Netherlands; and that at this moment they form a line from Lisle to Dunkirk.

The importation of tallow from America is rapidly encreasing, to the consequent decrease of the importation of the same article from Russia. The change is particularly advantageous to this country, as the Americans in return take more of our manufactures than the Russians; the importation of American tallow ought therefore to be encouraged in preference to the Russian, though every measure ought in policy to be taken by the legislature to decrease the importation of tallow, by encreasing the consumption of oil, and thereby affording the greatest possible encouragement to the British whale-fishery.

It was lately moved in the National assembly of France, to reinvest the king for three months with the whole authority of the nation, to stop the progress of the riots which exist at this moment throughout most of the provinces, and to suspend, during that time, the responsibility of the agents of the executive power.

The Netherlands are now in a situation in some degree resembling that of England, at the glorious revolution of 1688.

For the states of those provinces have declared that their late sovereign having violated the constitution of their country, has forfeited his sovereignty.

This declaration they have followed up by a new settlement of the government.

On the other hand, we find the deposed sovereign still pretends to the rights, which he has forfeited, and like James II. we find he has appointed a little pretended ministry, to assist him in the pretended government of the Netherlands.

Mr. HOWARD.

Should a monumental tribute to the memory of this great and good man be now erected—and what time so proper as when his many virtues are fresh in every once's memory. The words Mr. Burke once used, respecting him, seem to offer themselves with peculiar claims of truth and propriety, as be fitting, upon this occasion.

Mr. Burke, in a speech on a public occasion at Bristol, said, "I cannot name Mr. Howard without remarking, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form an epitome of modern art—but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the guage and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare and to collate, for the purpose of remedying, the distresses of men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It is a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labours is felt more or less in every country; and he has so forestalled and monopolized this branch of Charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter.

LAW CASE of IMPORTANCE to TRADERS.

A cause was decided last week, at Guildhall, before Lord Loughborough, which fully proves the right of a consigner of goods on commission, or even an actual vender, to stop them in transitu.—A gentleman of property lately embarked in the wine business, had ordered sixteen hogsheads of claret of a merchant at Bourdeaux; these were accordingly shipped to his address in London, and a bill of lading and invoice regularly transmitted to him by post. The Bourdeaux merchant, at the same time, sent orders to his agent, to enquire into the credit of this new house in London; the agent ordered the wine to his own stores, although the vendee had paid the custom house duties, and was to be allowed nine months credit. The vendee brought his action, in trover, for the recovery of the wine; but the court considered it as settled law, that the consigner had a right to stop the goods, in this case, before they reached the consignee, who could not claim them till he had paid for them; and he was nonsuited.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 25.

"Since I came hither, I had frequent opportunities to see and converse with that truly great young man, the Marquis de la Fayettee. I did not think he could be so popular as I find he is. He is almost idolized by his countrymen. Nor is this admiration of him confined to persons of mean condition. Dining the other day in a large party, with the Count de E——, the Count began on a warm eulogium on the courage, skill and virtue, with which, he said, from the commencement of the revolution, the Marquis had uniformly conducted, as well on common occasions, as in situations the most trying and critical. I asked the Count if he knew how old the Marquis de la Fayette was? With that lively enthusiasm so natural to the French, he replied, "were we to calculate his years by his works, it might be asserted that he has lived centuries; but, in fact, he is but three and thirty." A rare instance of character, in which the blooming vivacity of youth has been united to the ripe wisdom of experience!"

The delays of Congress are too severely censured; other nations have formed their debts and revenues by degrees—but Congress have to perform both operations at once. The debts are older than the government—and they have to provide funds for them without experience of what they will yield, or how they may be most prudently imposed.—Where there is so much real difficulty, it is natural to expect great doubts—and the process of enquiry how this difficulty may be surmounted, is protracted and embarrassed by the local prepossessions and unfortunate jealousies which prevail. The delay of business is not intentional. Those who think a measure is going to be passed, which is pernicious, will exert themselves to obstruct its passage—they will deem it better to do nothing than to do wrong. But when the great objects of the present session shall be completed, and which seem to involve the being of the government in the decision, the subject of controversy will be diminished in number and importance—and, what is more, the spirit of controversy will abate; for the national habits which are daily forming and will be first established in Congress, will give an impulse to measures which will accelerate their passage. The fears of the states of danger from one another, and from Congress, will be more and more perceived to be groundless; in future, the progress of business may be found to be as expeditious as will be proper.—Few men of sense will believe that the time is wantonly wasted, in order to get more pay; though incendiaries may wish to create so vile a suspicion. But without some reflection upon the novelty of their situation and the universal obstacles which they have to overcome, the public may become unreasonably impatient.

May 8. The people of America endured various and dreadful evils during the contest with Great-Britain. They justly expected that they should be rewarded by establishing a free government—the people of Rhode-Island made great exertions in the war, yet at the end of it, what have they obtained? Is property safe? Is it a government by law or by men? Is liberty enjoyed there—and if enjoyed, by whom—by a part, or the whole? When Boston, a single town, was oppressed in 1774, all America asserted her cause. If right may be violated and liberty destroyed in a part of the country with impunity and without redress, in the course of time and events it may be destroyed every where.—The distresses of Newport and Providence are truly deplorable.

Rhode-Island is divided by parties. Those who pay the duties are not the favourites of the government which imposes them, neither is much confidence placed in the wise and just disposal of the revenue; under such real necessities, and with so many causes of provocation and complaint, it is not in human nature to pay the duties cheerfully. A government so loosely and capriciously administered will not be able to prevent frauds. With ruin before their eyes, the traders will be forced upon the practice of smuggling—the state is favourably situated for illicit trade—instead of paying duties to the national treasury, the citizens of the United States will in fact pay duties to the support of the government of Rhode-Island, for the people of the adjoining states are supplied with goods imported into that state. Frauds will multiply in proportion to the encreased rate of duties imposed by Congress; because the profits of smuggling will incite to practise them. It is rather shameful to remain tributary to that state. Their Governor, in his public letter to the President last September, informed that they were taking measures to pay their part of the debt. Is it not time to ask if they are ready?

The collection of the national revenue has been more popular in this country than it ever was in any other. This does some honour to the government, but more to the people. It would be a great evil if this general approbation should be converted into disgust; to neglect the state creditors would not gain their good will. But merely to do nothing for them is less exceptionable, than to encroach upon the state funds, and to leave them without any provision. It would be absolute injustice, and those who would suffer, or even apprehend loss, would feel it with impatience, and spare no industry to make others feel for them—so much discontent, engendered by funding part of the debt and taking away the funds from the other, with so many active causes to extend and encrease it, will probably make the revenue the most precarious, and the collection the most turbulent and generally obnoxious, that ever was known. Between the two revenue systems, trade will be ground between the upper and nether millstone. What the political tendency of government scrambling against government for duties will be, it is not difficult to predict. But the extent of the evils, and what the remedy will be, and when it will come, cannot be foretold.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 12.

The following list of sea vessels in this port was taken on Monday last, since which several have arrived, viz.

Ships	35
Brigs	54
Snows	4
Schooners	25
Sloops	61
Total	179

The College of Physicians of this city have taken into consideration the loss which the republic of medicine has sustained by the death of Dr. WILLIAM CULLEN, late Professor of the practice of Physic, in the University of Edinburgh, and being desirous to manifest the high sense they entertain of his eminent talents, and many important discoveries in medicine, they have agreed that an eulogium, in honour of his distinguished character, should be prepared and delivered by one of their members.

Senate of the United States, Friday, April 30.

The Senate proceeded, agreeably to the order of the day, to consider the motion made yesterday, viz. that the doors of the Senate Chamber shall be open when the Senate is sitting in their legislative capacity—to the end, that such of the citizens of the United States as may choose to hear the debates of this House, may have an opportunity of so doing; and the question being taken, it passed in the negative.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, N. C. April 12.

"Last Friday about 10 o'clock, A. M. a small black cloud passed along to the Eastward, the skirts of which only came over this town, from which fell such a shower of hail as very few of the inhabitants ever before witnessed. Fortunately there was no wind, or considerable damage must have been sustained, particularly in breaking glass windows. The noise it occasioned was alarming to those who did not at first discover the cause; during part of the shower the sun shone, and the transparency of the hailstones exhibited a truly novel, and most beautiful appearance.—Some gentlemen picked up a number at the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, which measured three inches and three quarters in circumference."

Married, at Barrington, Rhode-Island, the 11th ult. Col. William Bullock of Rhehoboth, aged 75 years, to Mrs. Ruth Viall, of Barrington, aged 73 by the Rev. Solomon Townsend, aged 73; whose ages amount to 221 years. The bride being the youngest of four sisters now living, whose ages amount to 328 years.

Capt. Egan, of the ship Hope, from Cork to this port, on the 14th of April, in lat. 20. 39. long. 61. 32. W. spoke the brig Penelope of Greenock, Robert Kerr, master, from Barbadoes bound to Greenock: all well.

Capt. Mayer spoke the following vessels, viz. the brig Brothers, Philip Magruder, from London, bound to Maryland, in lat. 38. 45. long. 72. 40, the 2d inst all well: Also, the schooner America, from New-York bound to ——, in lat. 38. long. 70. 30, the 1st inst all well.

Capt. Gardner, who arrived at New-York on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, sailed in company with the ship Favorite, Capt. Reed, of Boston, and bound to Bolton, also the brig Betsey, Capt. Messenger, for Alexandria; the Paragon, Capt. Nicholson, sailed from Liverpool for New-York, 14 days before Capt. Gardner.

The Olive Branch, Capt. Barnwell, had arrived at Dublin from New-York, and was to sail again for New-York the latter end of March.

JOURNAL *of a Voyage from Curracoa to Philadelphia, in the schooner Helena, commanded by S—— D——, which foundered on Tuesday, the 23d of March, 1790, in lat. 27 deg. N. long. 74 deg. 30 min. W.*

ON Saturday the 6th of March, 1790, we sailed from Curracoa for Philadelphia, and continued our voyage 'till Sunday the 21st, when it blew a severe gale, and increased without intermission till 1 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 22d—During the night we hoisted a light in the shrouds, but the wind constantly blew it out—In the morning there was a very heavy sea upon the beam, the vessel labouring much, and making a great deal of water in the night, which kept increasing, so as to keep one pump constantly going—The gale moderating, and the weather clearing off towards evening, we made easy sail, and about 9 o'clock in the evening, found the leak to increase—From a large quantity of water that lay in the peak, we concluded she had sprung a leak near her bows, and accordingly went down, shifted the fore tier of hides upon deck, removed the peoples births out of the fore peak, raised the platform before the mast and some of her kirlins, cut away the cieling, and discovered a leak in the garboard streak, in which the mate passed his hand through her bottom. We concluded she had started a wooden end from the size of the leak, and got some beef and chunked into the leak as soon as possible; then cut up a blanket, and laid over it, and secured it with a prise across the timbers; both pumps constantly going. After securing the leak in this manner, we began to bale out of the fore scuttle, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, finding it difficult to keep her free with all hands at work, concluded to bear away for Abaco, and continued all day before a steady breeze from the eastward—In the afternoon, we saw two sloops about four leagues to leeward, when we hoisted a signal of distress, and bore away to speak them, but they continued their course, either not *seeing* or not *minding* our signals. Being unwilling to take hands from the pumps to jibe ship, as their course crossed ours, and there being no probability of their reaching them, we thought proper to keep our course—There was now a heavy swell, but moderate weather—We kept to both pumps, bailing all night, and removed the starbord pump into the fore scuttle; but as it answered no purpose, replaced it again—The people, though jaded with constant fatigue, want of sleep, and time even to eat, ever since the gale first came on, were notwithstanding willing to exert their utmost in keeping the vessel free. About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the leak began to increase so fast, that at day break we had four feet water in the pump well; we then opened the main hatchway, and began bailing there (after removing some water and ballast to make way) The leak increasing fast, and no vessel in sight, we began to prepare the boat, by cutting some hides in the middle, and nailing them round the gunwale,—got a bag of biscuit, a keg of water, and some of our clothes packed up, to be ready for clearing the vessel; the water still increasing in the hold—By the quantity of caulking the pumps discharged, we concluded she had sprung more leaks between her fore and main masts. At 8 o'clock we left off pumping, and gave her up to shift for ourselves, having then above six feet water in the main hatchway—The boat was then hoisted out, and our baggage, provi-

sions, &c. put into her.———The captain and all the crew (except the mate and two hands left on the schooner) got in the boat, dropped astern, and bent a sternfast, whilst the mate kept the schooner her course: from her appearance on the water, there was a probability that she would not soon sink—As she went much faster than we could have done in the boat, we were unwilling to abandon her, while she kept above water—We got some few necessaries out of the cabbin, and hove them on board the boat—The schooner soon after began to take water in the scuppers, and to roll heavy, sometimes gunwale under.—We hauled up under her stern, took the mate and hands into the boat, and immediately after she began to pitch, when we let go her stern fast, and fell back; in a few minutes she blowed her wind, pitched bows foremost, and disappeared in about two minutes—She foundered about half after nine, A. M. on Tuesday the 23d of March, in lat. 27 deg. N. long. 74 deg. 30 min. W.—Several of her spars shot up quite out of water, after the suction ceased.

When the schooner disappeared, we began to overhaul the baggage and provisions, as the boat was too deep to make way in the heavy sea which had not yet subsided, and lay too in sight of the lumber that floated off the schooner's decks—We threw over the greatest part of our clothes, after discharging her of every thing but what necessity obliged us to preserve; then fitted up a small sprit-sail, and steered for the Bahamas,—having on board nine of a crew, between 15 and 18 gallons of water, about 40 lbs. ship bread, a few small pieces of raw pork and beef, and a little brandy. We preserved the schooner's compass, our quadrants, and each of us a change of clothes. What we threw over considerably lightened the boat. We continued our course to the westward, with a fresh breeze from the southward all night; which made a cross sea, so that we were obliged to sit with our backs against the hides (on the boat's side) to windward, supporting them up, to keep out the sea from spraying over her; notwithstanding which she shipped a great deal of water, so as to keep one hand constantly baling. As many as could, slept in that posture; but the spray that broke over us, and rain together, made it a very disagreeable nap even to us, who had been four nights without sleep, at hard work, and very little time to eat.

Towards morning the weather cleared off, sea and wind fell, and became pleasant. Wednesday afternoon it fell calm, when we took down our sail, and began to row four oars, hour about, as we had two sets, and one to steer—Went on allowance of water at a pint for 24 hours—Continued rowing all night before a heavy swell from the eastward—We were in tolerable spirits, expecting to make the land in the morning, but were much disappointed—We continued rowing, though the excessive heat of the sun and short allowance of water made labour intolerable—A large shark followed us this day.—Set the sail, but still continued rowing. At two o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 25th, we made land on our weather bow, and immediately hauled up for it.

Soon after making Strangers Keys, we rise another string of Keys stretching to the eastward; as they lay in our way for Abaco, we thought best to shape our course for them. At five o'clock we came over North Reef, which extends from the edge of the Gulph quite round the Keys, and ends at Little Harbour on Abaco. The soundings extend but a little way from the reef seaward; tho' after we were inside, we found it quite shoal to the shore; the boat touched frequently, but by shifting fore and aft, she came off readily--the reef was about a league from the Keys. At six in the evening, we came into a small passage, which runs between them, and landed on a fine sand beach—The ebb tide set through this passage so strong, that the people were obliged to get overboard, and tow her up to the landing place.

When we landed it was too late to seek a watering-place back on the Key, where we might expect it fresh, and being almost famished, we set some of the people to dig wells in the sand, and at flood tide found some, though very brackish—We drank very hearty, and found no fault with the taste or quality—We considered this as the happiest moments of our lives—The immediate pressing calls of Nature had suppressed, from the first moment of our misfortunes, every inferior wish or ideal want.—It was *here* we could drink—drink deep—from the fountain of Nature, without the painful reflection that we were perhaps depriving ourselves of a scanty drop for a future day.

Whilst we were thus agreeably employed, some of the people were picking up shell-fish among the rocks for supper—We soon struck up a fire (as we had preserved tinder-work) and erected a tent to leeward of it—After eating pretty hearty of what we could procure (which was a novelty) we had nothing more to ask than a few hours sleep, to make us perfectly happy. At 8 o'clock we turned in to sleep upon the boat-sail, spread upon the sand, and were too happy in our present situation to repine at past misfortunes; at least they were too trifling in our consideration, to deprive us of this kind soother of care—this faithful friend of the wretched. From the time the schooner foundered, till we landed on Carter's Keys, was 55 hours, after rowing and sailing about 80 sea leagues.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

THE public are desired to take notice, that I gave bonds to a certain *Robert M'Minn*, of Uchland township, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, conditioned for the payment of the purchase monies of a plantation I bought of said M'Minn, but the money has been attached in my hands by the Sheriff of this county, for the payment of his debts: and this is therefore to prevent and forewarn any person or persons from taking assignments of said bonds.

PHILIP FISHER.

Uchland township, Chester county, April 23, 1790. ‡

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

THE late acquisitions of machinery, that is capable of performing those parts of the manufactory of various fabrics, which formerly required *manual* labour, are of so much consequence to the United States, that a brief account of them will doubtless please your readers. The *Jenny*, for spinning at the rate of forty, sixty, and eighty yarns of cotton by one hand, and the machine for carding cotton, have been some time known among us. They were obtained within a year after the importance of labour-saving machines first suggested itself to the people of this country. But at this early day, in the pursuit of the inestimable object of *machinery*, we find ourselves possessed at once of more than was thought within the verge of possibility, when the scheme of manufacturing by these means was first taken up. A complete miniature system of the *cotton-mill*, invented by the English *Arkwright*, has found its way into this city; and a working model, fit for a part of a water mill upon the largest scale, has been made from it by our workmen, under the direction of the gentleman who possesses it. The capacity of this machinery has been proved, by manufacturing some spools of cotton yarn. Its importance to the Southern States, and to our East India trade, is manifest and very great. Besides this cotton machine, a complete working system, of the full size of a water mill, for roping and spinning combed wool, hemp and flax, has been constructed by an ingenious English workman, and is now in the possession of a gentleman of this city also. To our interior and Western Country, this machinery must become in due time of immense importance; as it will render their hemp and flax (by spinning them into yarns before transportation) capable of carriage at one fourth of the present expence, according to their value.*

* We are happy to be able to inform our readers, that the cotton mill, mentioned by our correspondent, is in the possession of WILLIAM POLLARD, Esquire, and that the mill for roping and spinning combed wool, hemp and flax, is possessed by TENCH COXE, Esquire.

WHEREAS *Jacob Waggoner*, a farmer of Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, went off from his family in the militia of Pennsylvania, in the year 1776, and having served at Amboy, in a short time after enlisted with a certain Captain Craig, in the continental army, and was taken at fort Washington, in the same year, and has not been since heard of; it is requested, should any person or persons know whether the said Jacob Waggoner is now alive, and if alive, where he lives, or if dead, where he died, that they would inform his family in Tulpehoccon aforesaid, and they will be paid for their trouble and expence in furthering the information.

‡ APELLONIA WAGGONER.

Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, March 9, 1790.

LOTTERY.

MRS. PINE, with grateful thanks to the Public, for the flattering encouragement already given to her Lottery, informs them, the Managers have fixed on the first of June, next ensuing, for it to commence drawing. The remaining Tickets to be disposed of, may be had of Dr. *Jones*, *F. Hopkinson*, *G. Meade*, *Gen. Stewart*, *Charles Heatly* and *John Vaughan*, Managers, or Mrs. *Pine*, in Eighth-street, where the Lots, regularly numbered, may be seen every day (Sundays excepted) until the drawing of the same, at One Quarter Dollar each person.

ROBERT THOMAS,

DRUGGIST,

Third-street, six doors north of Market-street, has received by the late vessels from London and Amsterdam,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs and Medicines, and Surgeons Instruments, viz.

NEAT setts pocket in Morocco pouches, compleat setts cupping, scalpells, trocars, crooked needles, lancets, splints, lint, &c.

He has likewise an assortment of Painters Colours, dry and ground in oil, Dye-stuffs, English Glue, Gold Leaf, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in December last, a two year old black mare COLT, about twelve hands high. She has a blaze down her face, her near hind foot white, and is a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD FLOWER.

Chester Mills, April 6, 1790. ‡

Three Pounds Reward.

CHARLES BENJAMIN DANNAPFEL, after having acted the part of a German Lutheran minister of the gospel in sundry of the Pennsylvania counties, and by his hypocricy induced also me, that, when he was in need of a horse, of household furniture, and money, I resolved paying in his behalf twenty-nine and a half pounds ready money, and did lend him a horse, which did cost me thirty pounds, and divers kinds of household furniture, to the value of sixty-six pounds. In gratitude hereof, he has sold, without my consent, all that furniture, that was my property, and ran away, without sending back that horse, or returning that money.

As long since he has acted also the quack, and sacrificed many by his unskilfulness, so I have been told, that he has been associating himself to another quack, named *Kling*, and they will, I fear, traverse whole countries, preaching and curing wherever they make their appearances.

These are therefore to warn the public in general, and the Lutheran congregations in particular, against so dishoneft and unqualified a minister of the gospel, as well as doctor and physician; at the same time offering *three pounds* reward to any one, who will apprehend the said *Charles Benjamin Dannapfel*, so that he may be secured in gaol, and myself informed thereof, who, besides the three pounds, shall willingly pay all the expences thereabout incurred.

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, Northampton county, May 12, 1790. †

WAS committed to Burlington gaol, on the sixth instant, for robbery, a certain person, who goes by the name of *James Robinson*, or *Orum*, an elderly man, of a small stature, grey haired, very apt to use the French language, but can speak good English, and is a good scholar; had, when taken, one white shirt somewhat worn, two home-spun ditto almost new, had sold a silver faced watch, some brown linen and a shirt, thought to be stolen from the lower part of this state. Any person or persons, by applying to *George Githens*, tanner, in Colestown, near Moorestown, before the next quarter-sessions held in Burlington, with paying charges, may be informed of their goods.

Evesham, Burlington county, May 7, 1790. ‡

N. B. The above Robinson conveyed an axe to a person near Timber creek, in Glouceſter county, in May last. He is hereby desired to return the same, and those that have purchased the above articles are desired not to convey them away.

Just arrived and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

Curracoa Salted Hides.

Third-street, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

AN ESSAY

ON THE

Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,

Was lately published by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*,

And to be sold at the several Printing-Offices of Joseph Crookshank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Essay points out the great facility of the culture, and discovers to us the most amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at least that it is an object which deserves the attention of every one.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of the widow *Van Zant*, in Smithfield, on *Saturday*, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Biberry township, in the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania; containing about 93 acres and 60 perches; bounded by the line of Bucks county, and by land of Blackledge, Mary Cooper, Nathaniel Britain, and the road leading from the four lane ends to Smithfield: Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Groom and Lydia his wife, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of the persons who require them.

These waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air with a small quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, of this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these waters: he will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies: they have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism; externally applied, these waters have, in many instances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths and two dressing rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming.

For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, one shilling for each time the baths are used less than a week, and two dollars the season to those who drink the waters only; and the Public may rest assured, that neither expence nor trouble shall be spared to render these baths and waters useful and convenient.

Breakfasts, dinners, suppers and lodging, in the genteelest manner and on the shortest notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the springs; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will subscribe for the use of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it shall run every day, and set out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-street, precisely at 6 o'clock.

THE subscriber also respectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thursday the 13th instant, at Horrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude precisely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every succeeding Thursday during the season, weather permitting.

The rural situation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are so well known, that a particular description of them is unnecessary; it is decorated with summer-houses, arbors, walks, seats, &c. The new house is spacious, and contains a saloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and small.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the best quality, tea, coffee, fruit in season, will be furnished on the shortest notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's most obedient and most humble servant, G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will also run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th instant, and set out from Mr. *Hay's* Inn, precisely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each person.

READING STAGE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity, to inform the public, that he has erected a Stage waggon between the city of Philadelphia and the borough of Reading, in Berks county, and will set off every Monday morning at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, in Reading, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday at noon, and to return on Thursday morning at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. JACOB MYTINGER, the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, Philadelphia, and arrive in Reading on Friday at noon. The subscriber will spare no pains to serve the public, in the best manner, and to give general satisfaction. MARTIN HOUSMAN.

N. B. The price for each passenger will be *Two Dollars* from Reading to Philadelphia, and the same from Philadelphia to Reading, and *Three-Pence* for each letter. May 6, 1790.

Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, who wiſh to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers are now ready to ſupply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nurſery, at Samuel Meredith, Eſquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nurſery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jerſey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can eaſily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be tranſported to any part of theſe ſtates. The tranſplanting of them is very eaſy and ſimple---they ſoon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aſpinwall's Nurſery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the moſt remote, as well as the neareſt townſhips in that ſtate, have been ſupplied. Many families there have raiſed large quantities of Raw Silk the year paſt. Their daughters are moſtly ſupplied and clothed with ſilk gowns of their own manufacturing, at leaſt fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchaſed imported ſilk. We boldly aſſert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even ſo good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of ſilk is very ſimple in method, and pleaſing in practice. The trees will do to tranſplant from the firſt of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a moſt durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ſhip and boat building, poſts, &c. is a much ſtronger and firmer timber, and is, of courſe, in high eſtimation for all purpoſes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are alſo excellent food for poultry and hogs. The ſhade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the graſs; but, on the contrary, if the berries are ſuffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of graſs than that part on which there are no trees; the graſs will be much ſweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much heartier. Theſe facts are aſcertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The ſubſcribers, on application, are ready to give the moſt ample directions for the eaſy culture of this important article. They ſolicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the moſt permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurſeries, or at Meſſrs. Chriſtopher, jun. and Charles Marſhall's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-ſtreet, will be immediately attended to; where ſpecimens of American ſilk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing them. Thoſe wanting trees in the Jerſeys, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the third day of April, a Negroe man, named ISHMAEL, about 6 feet high, yellow faced, walks limping, having had his feet froſt-bitten, is very bow leged, and has had one of his thighs broke; had on, and took away with him, a red coat, faced with blue, with ſmall buttons on it, a darkiſh coloured cloth jacket, a ſtriped linen jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches ſomewhat worn, a pair of woolen ſtockings, old ſhoes, with iron buckles in them, old wool hat, two tow ſhirts, one of which he wears over his clothes to diſguiſe himſelf. He is very fond of drink, plays on the fiddle, and has one with him, and would rather play on it than work. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and puts him in any gaol or workhouſe in the Thirteen States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § DAVID BRIGGS.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take ſaid Negroe on board, or other people to harbour him, at their peril.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a Dutch Servant Girl,

Who has near three years to ſerve. She will be ſold low for the caſh. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN COCHRAN, late of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at the houſe of William Irwin, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the 28th day of May next, and make payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, by

April 21, 1790. ¶ JANE COCHRAN, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISRAEL MOORE, deceaſed, are deſired to meet on the 13th day of May next, at the *Sign of the Leopard*, in Eaſt-town, Cheſter county, and bring their accounts and obligations, that we may pay as the law directs; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. ‡ JAMES MORRIS, } Adminiſtrators.
April 10, 1790. MORRIS MORRIS, }

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Ann-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing-floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot griſt-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, griſt, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants' work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and a never failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¾ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until Tueſday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Newtown, April 20, 1790.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the ſuit of the Executors of Chriſtian Minnick, deceaſed, and the other at the ſuit of John Booze, and alſo of another writ of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Fieri Facias, all to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Brown, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 800 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid Falls townſhip; bounded by lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, William Martin, and the river Delaware; together with ſundry goods and chattels; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of the ſaid Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Bark Wanted.

A LARGE quantity of the different kinds of oak, alſo birch, ſpruce and maple, for which a generous price and ready money will be paid by the Tanners in GERMANTOWN. Thoſe who have this valuable article for ſale would do well to be careful in putting it up, and to bring it out as ſoon as it is dry, to prevent its ſuffering any damage by the weather.

Germantown, Fourth Month 8th, 1790. §

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,
Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and gin,
Anniſeed, cordial,
Molaſſes, lamp oil,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee, chocolate,
Rice, raiſins, ſhelled barley,
Pepper, alſpice, ginger,
Cinnamon, cloves,
Nutmegs, muſtard,
Indigo, ſtarch, allum,
Soap, candles,
Snuff, tobacco,
Powder, ſhot,
Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Alſo Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel. 15ewo.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Haugh*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuffy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An Aſſortment of Carpets and Carpeting, of various ſorts and qualities; ſuperfine, ſecond, middling and coarſe broadcloths, ſuperfine caſſimers, with rattinets and other trimmings; black Genoa velvets of the firſt quality; blue and green ſilk damaſk, and a large and general aſſortment of Goods, as uſual, too tedious for an advertiſement. §

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobſon*, Bookſeller, at the *Stone Houſe*, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,

And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY,

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;

Principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the propoſed work are ſo well known, as to render unneceſſary any thing which might here be ſaid of them. His Eſſay on Miracles, in anſwer to Mr. Hume, and his Philoſophy of Rhetoric, have long been eſteemed maſter-pieces by the learned.---The following ſhort extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will ſhew the reader the high opinion entertained of the preſent work:-

——"FROM the above ſpecimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to aſſure him, that a peruſal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we diſcover the ſhrewdneſs, the ſagacity, the judgment, and the taſte, of the author of The Philoſophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Goſpel Miracles. The ſtile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obſcure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaſte, and the terms happily choſen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of ſentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a ſingle deviation. In ſhort, it is one of thoſe few books, which every ſerious Chriſtian will read with pleaſure and profit; and which every ſcripture commentator ſhould propoſe to himſelf as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to ſubſcribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, ſewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing. One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on delivery of the ſecond.---The price to non-ſubſcribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſix hundred copies are ſubſcribed for. eow 6t

---

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3129.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1790.

AN ESSAY
ON THE
Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,

Was lately published by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*, And to be sold at the several Printing-Offices of Joseph Crooksbank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Essay points out the great facility of the culture, and discovers to us the most amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at least that it is an object which deserves the attention of every one.

Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of the persons who require them.

These waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air with a small quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, of this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these waters: he will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies: they have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism; externally applied, these waters have, in many instances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths and two dressing rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming.

For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, one shilling for each time the baths are used less than a week, and two dollars the season to those who drink the waters only; and the Public may rest assured, that neither expence nor trouble shall be spared to render these baths and waters useful and convenient.

Breakfasts, dinners, suppers and lodging, in the genteelest manner and on the shortest notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the springs; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will subscribe for the use of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it shall run every day, and set out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-street, precisely at 6 o'clock.

THE subscriber also respectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thursday the 13th instant, at Horrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude precisely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every succeeding Thursday during the season, weather permitting.

The rural situation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are so well known, that a particular description of them is unnecessary; it is decorated with summer-houses, arbors, walks, seats, &c. The new house is spacious, and contains a saloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and small.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the best quality, tea, coffee, fruit in season, will be furnished on the shortest notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's most obedient and most humble servant,

G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will also run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th instant, and set out from Mr. Hay's Inn, precisely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each person.

LOTTERY.

MRS. PINE, with grateful thanks to the Public, for the flattering encouragement already given to her Lottery, informs them, the Managers have fixed on the first of June, next ensuing, for it to commence drawing. The remaining Tickets to be disposed of, may be had of Dr. *Jones*, *F. Hopkinson*, *G. Meade*, *Gen. Stewart*, *Charles Heatly* and *John Vaughan*, Managers, or Mrs. *Pine*, in Eighth-street, where the Lots, regularly numbered, may be seen every day (Sundays excepted) until the drawing of the same, at One Quarter Dollar each person.

WHEREAS *Jacob Waggoner*, a farmer of Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, went off from his family, in the militia of Pennsylvania, in the year 1776, and having served at Amboy, in a short time after enlisted with a certain Captain Craige, in the continental army, and was taken at fort Washington, in the same year, and has not been since heard of; it is reported, should any person or persons know whether the said Jacob Waggoner is now alive, and if alive, where he lives, or if dead, where he died, that they would inform his family in Tulpehoccon aforesaid, and they will be paid for their trouble and expence in furthering the information.

‡ APELLONIA WAGGONER.

Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, March 9, 1790.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in December last, a two year old black mare COLT, about twelve hands high. She has a blaze down her face, her near hind foot white, and is a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD FLOWER.

Chester Mills, April 6, 1790. ‡

ROBERT THOMAS,
DRUGGIST,

Third-street, six doors north of Market-street, has received by the late vessels from London and Amsterdam,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs and Medicines, and Surgeons Instruments, viz.

NEAT setts pocket in Morocco pouches, compleat setts cupping, scalpells, trocars, crooked needles, lancets, splints, lint, &c.

He has likewise an assortment of Painters Colours, dry and ground in oil, Dye-stuffs, English Glue, Gold Leaf, &c.

Just arrived and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

Curracoa Salted Hides.

Third-street, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

THE public are desired to take notice, that I gave bonds to a certain *Robert M'Minn*, of Uchland township, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, conditioned for the payment of the purchase monies of a plantation I bought of said M'Minn, but the money has been attached in my hands by the Sheriff of this county, for the payment of his debts: and this is therefore to prevent and forewarn any person or persons from taking assignments of said bonds. PHILIP FISHER.

Uchland township, Chester county, April 23, 1790. ‡

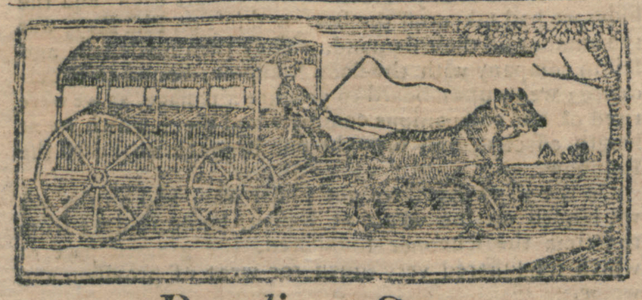
WAS committed to Burlington gaol, on the sixth instant, for robbery, a certain person, who goes by the name of *James Robinson*, or *Orum*, an elderly man, of a small stature, grey haired, very apt to use the French language, but can speak good English, and is a good scholar; had, when taken, one white shirt somewhat worn, two home-spun ditto almost new, had sold a silver faced watch, some brown linen and a shirt, thought to be stolen from the lower part of this state. Any person or persons, by applying to *George Githens*, tanner, in Colestown, near Moorestown, before the next quarter-sessions held in Burlington, with paying charges, may be informed of their goods.

Evesham, Burlington county, May 7, 1790. ‡

N. B. The above Robinson conveyed an axe to a person near Timber creek, in Gloucester county, in May last. He is hereby desired to return the same, and those that have purchased the above articles are desired not to convey them away.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of the widow *Van Zant*, in Smithfield, on *Saturday*, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Biberry township, in the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania; containing about 93 acres and 60 perches; bounded by the line of Bucks county, and by land of Blackledge, Mary Cooper, Nathaniel Britain, and the road leading from the four lane ends to Smithfield: Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Groom and Lydia his wife, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.



Reading Stage.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity, to inform the public, that he has erected a Stage waggon between the city of Philadelphia and the borough of Reading, in Berks county, and will set off every Monday morning at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, in Reading, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday at noon, and to return on Thursday morning at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. JACOB MYTINGER, the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, Philadelphia, and arrive in Reading on Friday at noon. The subscriber will spare no pains to serve the public, in the best manner, and to give general satisfaction. MARTIN HOUSMAN.

N. B. The price for each passenger will be *Two Dollars* from Reading to Philadelphia, and the same from Philadelphia to Reading, and *Three-Pence* for each letter. May 6, 1790.

Plaster of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subscriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the sign of the Buck on the old Lancaster road, and to be sold at three shillings and nine pence per bushel. Purchasers may be assured it is the genuine French Plaster. Persons living in the back counties may be supplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the sign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, both living on the Lancaster road. Gentlemen purchasing the stone may have it manufactured at said place, on the most reasonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, sings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baskets. Had on, when he went away, a brown short jacket with light coloured sleeves, and overhalls of the same, a pair of new shoes, a coarse shirt, and an old wool hat. He is supposed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jersies, and will probably try to pass for a free man. Whoever takes up said Negroe man, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

JUST PUBLISHED;

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, *Price bound one dollar and a half*,

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon
LIBRI X.
OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF
Ovid's Metamorphoses,
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
Compiled from the two former Translations,
BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;
A Prosody, Table and References,
(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)
Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verse; and DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to descant on the advantages which learners derive from the use of easy and familar translations of the classics---this being a subject already sufficiently discussed by abler pens----we shall content ourselves with informing the public what plan we have pursued, in the present edition of *Ovid*, the first that has ever been attempted in America.

In the first place, to render the work cheaper, and of course more generally useful, we thought it advisable to print those books only, which are most commonly read in schools.

2. For the sake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the English of the first five books entirely from Clarke's translation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidson's.

3. For the translation of the other five books, we had recourse sometimes to Clarke, sometimes to Davidson, according as either seemed to deserve the preference: and sometimes we found it necessary to deviate a little from both, for the sake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his translation, we have, in the present edition, supplied that deficiency, by giving Davidson's notes, as well to the books translated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To assist the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin prosody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a scanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verse in the last five books. The same would have been done with the first five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the person who suggested this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this assistance, in his progress through the first five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the scanning table, annexed to the number of each verse of the books in question. 6t.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In FRONT-STREET, at the CORNER of CHESNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WATCHES of various kinds, cast clockwork, forged do. slit pinions, bells and hands, japanned clock faces, watch glasses, clock and watch main springs, setts of chime bells, watch fusee chains, fusee chain hooks, gold, silver and gilt pendants, ditto case buttons, gold, gilt and steel watch hands, case springs, all kinds of watch wheels and pinions, endless screws, verges, watch pendulum wire, steel balances, forged rotchets and barrel arbors, bench vizes, turn benches, brass turns with rests, hand vizes, tail do. clock and watch pliers, sliding tongs, cutting nippers, screw dividers, saw frames, saw blades, screw plates, callipers, drill stocks, pinion guages, frame do. chamfering tools, balance-wheel, verge and pinion rivetting stocks, turning arbors, gravers and scorpers, steel screw collets, blow pipes, drawing plates, silversmiths shears, polishing stones, hammers, pinion and click wire, enameled dial-plates for time pieces, watch do. watch brushes, pivot broaches, pivot burnishers, tweezers, screwkeys, steel drill bows, screwdrivers, spring bluers, adjusting tools, gilding scratch brushes, finishing stakes, grain tin, Turkey oil stones, emery, pumice and rotten stones, black wax, catgut, thirty-hour clock lines, pocket compasses, steel magnets, surveying compass needles, reading glasses, watch magnifying glasses, surveyors chains, watch keys and steel chains, watch seals, crucibles and black lead pots, hard brass and steel wire, flat and square steel, all kinds of clock and watch files, &c.

Country workmen may be constantly supplied with the above, and a variety of other articles in the business of clock and watch-making, on reasonable terms.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The House is so situated, as to command a very agreeable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

Bark Wanted.

A LARGE quantity of the different kinds of oak, also birch, spruce and maple, for which a generous price and ready money will be paid by the Tanners in GERMANTOWN. Those who have this valuable article for sale would do well to be careful in putting it up, and to bring it out as soon as it is dry, to prevent its suffering any damage by the weather.

Germantown, Fourth Month 8th, 1790. §

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Philadelphia County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and domeſtic Manufactures, judging that a comparative view of the produce of farms under the management of its members, might act as a ſtimulus to render them the moſt productive poſſible, have a rule, by which every member is requeſted to furniſh the Society with the annual produce of his farm, on their meeting in May. In conformity to this requeſt, Mr. Johnſon produced the following account, which is publiſhed by order of the Society. J. SUMMER, *Secretary*.

Frankford, May 2, 1790.

An Account of the culture of fourteen acres of arable, and management of twenty-one acres of mowable graſs land. By William Johnſon, of Philadelphia county.

ABOUT the 8th of Auguſt, 1788, I plowed a field of 9 acres, which had been ſown in the year 1785 with clover ſeed and Plaſter of Paris (gypſum) at the rate of 4 buſhels per acre, the ſame having been ſown in the year 1784 with wheat and rye, the produce whereof was not more than at the rate of 6 buſhels per acre.

From October the 6th, to the 10th of the ſame, 1788, I ſowed 2 acres of the above field with wheat, which produced 56 buſhels.

About the ſame time I ſowed 2 1-2 acres of the ſame field with winter barley, the produce thereof was 114 1-2 buſhels.

And the remaining 4 1-2 acres with rye, which produced 139 1-2 buſhels.

From the 20th to the 25th July, 1789, I plowed in the ſtubble on the above 9 acres, and ſowed the ſame with buck-wheat—harrowed and rolled it—then ſowed the whole field with Plaſter of Paris, at the rate of 3 buſhels per acre, which produced 256½ buſhels.

In the autumn of the year 1788, I plowed 2 acres of meadow, which had lain in graſs ſeveral years, and which had been ſown twice with Plaſter of Paris whilſt in that ſtate, at the rate of 4 buſhels per acre, in the years 1784 and 1787. In the winter of the ſame year, theſe 2 acres were manured with dung—in the ſpring following, the ſame was croſs plowed, harrowed and meliorated as much as poſſible—then furrowed the land 6 feet wide, and dropped grains of Indian corn, 6 inches apart, in thoſe furrows—when fit for harrowing, ſowed about 6 buſhels of Plaſter of Paris per acre; and where a grain miſſed growing, replanted the ground with pumpkin ſeed—which produced 180 buſhels Indian corn, and 20 tons pumpkins.

In the ſpring, 1789, I ſowed 2 1-2 acres with ſummer barley, which produced but 56 buſhels—and half an acre with flax.

When the barley and flax came off, I plowed in the ſtubble, and planted 2 acres with potatoes, which produced 250 buſhels.

The remaining acre I ſowed with turnip ſeed, which produced 100 buſhels.

I ſhall now proceed to relate the management of the meadow ground.

In the year 1782, I mowed about 7 acres of graſs, which produced no more than 6 tons of hay after being twice mowed—this being all the meadow I had at that time, part being ſown with grain, the remainder over-run with buſhes.

The method I obſerved was, to dung a ſmall part firſt; and in planting potatoes or Indian corn for one or two years, the ground became meliorated and in good condition, either for any kind of grain or graſs. Afterwards, by ſowing barley, timothy and clover ſeed, with the addition of 4 buſhels of Plaſter of Paris per acre, produced ſuch crops, that by increaſing my ſtock and conſuming the greateſt part of the hay on the farm, enabled me to create more manure than heretofore: and when a piece had lain in graſs for 3 or 4 years, my practice was, to plow and ſow as before-mentioned, until the old graſs roots were decayed.

Thus, without the coſt of manuring with lime or dung, except what was created by the conſumption of my own crops and Plaſter of Paris, I have, for 3 or 4 years paſt, mowed from 20 to 25 acres of graſs, and have had from 50 to 60 tons of hay each year, and that excluſive of paſturage and half the ſecond crops.

In the year 1789, I mowed 21 acres of graſs, which produced 50 tons of hay (excluſive of paſturage and half the ſecond crop.)

Produce of thirty-five acres, excluſive of half an acre of flax.

Buſhels rye, 139½; do. wheat, 56; do. winter barley, 114½; do. ſummer barley, 56; do. buckwheat, 256½; do. Indian corn, 180; do. potatoes, 250; do. turnips, 100; Tons pumpkins, 20; do. hay, 50.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Frankford, Philadelphia county, March 15, 1790.

JOURNAL *of a Voyage from Curracoa to Philadelphia, in the ſchooner Helena, commanded by S.—— D——, which foundered on Tueſday, the* 23*d of March,* 1790, *in lat.* 27 *deg. N. long.* 74 *deg.* 30 *min. W.* (Concluded from our laſt.)

IN the morning of Friday the 26th we roſe early, to collect what water our wells made during the night; after pouring about ſix gallons into our caſk, we provided ſome breakfaſt, and at ſix o'clock got on board our boat, proceeding for ſome keys in ſight to the E. S. E. When we arrived at the eaſt point, we found the ebb tide ſetting rapidly to the N. E. before a ſtiff ſoutherly breeze; after a fruitleſs endeavour to make head againſt it, we were obliged to bear away, and return to the harbour we had left. We landed about eleven, A. M. erected a tent; ſome fiſhed for ſhell fiſh, while others were drying the few clothes we had left. This day we ſhortened our allowance of bread to a biſcuit per day; counting it with a greater degree of avarice and anxiety, than ever a miſer exhibited in poring over his ſhining coffers---We found, without thinking of the Rule of Three or Fellowſhip, that each man's dividend, after ſcraping together all the crumbs, and turning the bag inſide out, to ſee that there were no delinquent morſels in a hidden corner, amounted to ten biſcuits and a half---We reflected on the widow's oil, but had not the preſumption to expect a miracle of that kind in our day.

After getting ſomething to eat, we reſted ourſelves this afternoon and night; in the morning we put our moveables on board the boat, and went in ſearch of freſh water, but finding none, returned to our old harbour in the afternoon, which we ſpent in boiling ſome wilks in a quart tin pot; and in tending our wells---We had a parcel of them cooked, to take with us in the boat, in caſe the weather ſhould moderate.

During the night the wind ceaſed; early in the morning we got our baggage on board; taking a few gallons of brackiſh water, we manned the boat, and proceeded round the ſouth ſide of the key, paſſing to leeward of ſome high rocks, and ſteered for the next key in ſight---We continued rowing till after 11, A. M. when we landed on a ſmall key, called Papaw Key; from whence we could ſee the main land of Abaco; but it appeared too far to attempt rowing there againſt wind and tide, and judged it the ſafeſt way to follow the courſe of the keys, as they lay within a few leagues of each other. After pulling a few prickly pears, and eating our allowance of biſcuit, we proceeded for the next key---About 3 P. M. we made a ſail to the E. N. E. which we ſteered for, and came up with about 3 o'clock---She proved to be a ſloop-wrecker from Harbour iſland, called the Neptune---We got on board, and refreſhed ourſelves---We requeſted they would carry us to Providence, but they would not agree to take us immediately, as they could not think of leaving the wreck they were at work upon---Having no better proſpect before us, and tired of rowing, we agreed to aſſiſt working on the wreck a few days, in caſe they would give us a conveyance, which offer they accepted---The wreck appeared to be a new double decked brig, 64 feet keel, loaded with fiſh and plank. We concluded from her being bottom upwards, that the crew periſhed---The ſcene before us, and the idea of their *more* unhappy fate, very ſenſibly reminded us of our misfortunes; although we ſympathiſed feelingly at their fate, yet we felt a certain kind of mixed melancholy and pleaſure in recognizing our own ſafety, and in reflecting on the danger we had eſcaped.

We found it would be a very tedious buſineſs to diſcharge the wreck, and would require more time than we could wiſh to devote to the ſervice of *thoſe*, who did not ſeem in the leaſt willing to oblige us---Our proviſions being out, and nothing to ſubſiſt on but fiſh boiled in water, and without any kind of ſauce but hunger, the idea of working hard upon ſuch meals was by no means agreeable---*They* had the day before hid the few yams they had left, and appeared ſurly at our being ſo anxious to get to Providence. We repreſented to them our paſt misfortunes, and the diſadvantages attending our detention from home, but could not prevail with them to put *our* feelings and neceſſities in competition with *their* intereſt----Although we offered them a ſufficiency for their trouble, they knew our ſervices on the wreck would turn out more to their advantage---They found very little compunction or remorſe in ſuppreſſing the dictates of humanity, which ſeemed to argue but little in our favour, when they did not coincide with their mercenary views---It was evident to us they were determined to take advantage of our neceſſity, and it was our buſineſs they ſhould not impoſe *too* far on us, or be ſo unnatural or unjuſt, as to attend with ſo much avidity to their intereſt at our expence.

When we found no probability of ſucceeding in our propoſals, and they ſo brutiſh in adding to our misfortunes, we thought it our duty to do ourſelves juſtice, as far as was *conſiſtent* with our ſituation---We repeated the diſadvantages we laboured under,---that it was their buſineſs, as wreckers, to aſſiſt all perſons in diſtreſs at ſea, and to convey them to ſome ſettlement, for which we were willing to pay---Independent of *this*, as their duty, they knew they had not one meal's proviſions on board, and that we had already ſuffered too ſeverely on *that* ſcore, to think of continuing, and thus voluntarily devote ourſelves to hunger and hard labour, without deriving the leaſt advantage---In fine, we told them our people were much diſſatisfied, and it was probable, rather than think of continuing, they would take the veſſel, and carry her *where* it would be neither agreeable to their inclination or intereſt.

They now ſeemed to pay ſome attention to our propoſals, and mentioned 25 dollars as the leaſt they would take---This was by no means a charitable propoſal.---We adverted to our ſcarcity of caſh, and the neceſſity we ſhould have for it; but this was a matter of indifference to them---We finally agreed for ten dollars each, and the hides we had taken off the boat, and left on Fiſh Key, was the amount of their demand. They then made ſail, and fell in company with the ſloop Rainbow, bound to Providence; we went on board to procure a paſſage, as we were tired of our companions company and diet; which we at length effected, and brought our baggage on board the Rainbow.

On the 3d of April we got under way, and on the 5th we landed on the wharf at Naſſau, being 13 days from the time the ſchooner foundered, the greateſt part of which we ſuffered very much for want of proviſion and water.

It is but juſtice to acknowledge the civilities ſhewn us by the maſter and crew of the Rainbow; they paid us every attention in their power, and appeared affected at our misfortunes.

We embraced the firſt opportunity for Philadelphia, and ſailed in a few days for that place, where we arrived ſafe on Friday the 30th of April.

Juſt Publiſhed, Printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price a Quarter Dollar)

The Fair Solitary; *or*, Female Hermit.

A Novel. From the French of the Marchioneſs of Loembert.

*** The works of the above lady are ſo well eſtabliſhed, both with reſpect to their literary merit and moral tendency, as to render any recommendation of the Fair Solitary unneceſſary.

At ſaid SPOTSWOOD's *may be had, a few copies of*

I. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from Mahometaniſm and embraced the Chriſtian Religion.---Price 6s.

II. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER; or the Art of Correſpondence: Containing letters on the moſt important ſubjects, viz. Buſineſs, Friendſhip, Courtſhip, Love and Marriage, Politeneſs, Economy, Affection, Amuſement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c.

*** Take care to aſk for the American Letter Writer, printed by William Spotſwood, Philadelphia; as the purchaſer will find it, on compariſon, double the value of any imported Letter Writer.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredriffen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d of April, 1790, a bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, her foretop cut ſquare off, ſhe had alſo a ſcar upon her buttock, occaſioned by the horn of a cow. Whoever will take up the thief and mare ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Shillings for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS TUSTEN.

May 14, 1790.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Book-Binder:

One who is a good workman, and underſtands his buſineſs, will find Employ, and Encouragement according to his Abilities, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JAMES MUIR.

Philadelphia, May 18.

IMPORTED in the Grange and Allert, from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

WARRANTED ſilver and pinchbeck, watches, japanned clock faces, enameled watch ditto, caſt and forged clock work, ſlit pinions, bells, clock and watch hands, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, dividers, ſaws, large and ſmall ſcrew-plates, ſliding tongs, blow pipes, turn benches, braſs and ſteel calipers, pinion and verge riveting ſtocks, engravers, ſcrew collets, large and ſmall ſhears, hammers, tweſers, ſcrewkeys, ſpring bluers, ſteel drill bows, ſcratch bruſhes, Turkey oil ſtones, rotten and pumice ſtones, black cake wax, pocket compaſſes, magnifying glaſſes, ſteel and iron wire, clock time pieces and watch ſprings, ground and unground glaſſes, chains, ſeals and trinkets, fuſee chains and fuſee hooks, ſilver and gilt pendants, caſe ſprings and buttons, endleſs ſcrews, pendulum ſprings, verges and pinions, ſteel and braſs balances, poliſhing ſtones, pinion and click wire, watch bruſhes, clock and watch broaches, burniſhers, cat-gut, 30 hour clock lines, a large aſſortment of clock and watch files. And where country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied with any article in the buſineſs.

Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.

Philad. May 19, 1790.

This day is publiſhed, (Price *A Quarter Dollar*)

On an extended and improved plan:

By CAREY, STEWART & Co.

In Front, near Market-ſtreet,

The American Muſeum,

Or, Univerſal Magazine,

FOR MAY 1790.

CONTAINING:---ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

PROSE.

1. Meteorological table for April, 1790,
2. Account of the weather and diſeases for ditto,
3. Advantages of the culture of ſilk and of the mulberry tree,
4. Letter from Dr. Franklin to Michael Hillegas, Eſq;
5. Letter from the ſame to Samuel Rhodes,
6. Account of the mode of covering houſes with copper,
7. Intereſting caution to American landholders,
8. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
9. Bon mot of Dr. Chovet,
10. Account of the flour exported from Philadelphia in 1786,
11. Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Profeſſor Winthrop,
12. Account of the influenza which prevailed in America in 1789,
13. Information to Europeans diſpoſed to migrate to the United States,
14. Hiſtory of Amelia Stanford: Written by herſelf,
15. Some account of a cotton and a roping mill,

SELECTED ARTICLES.

PROSE.

16. Eſſay on complexion and figure in the human ſpecies,
17. Extract from an oration on independence, delivered July 4th 1789,
18. Letter from William Penn to his friends in London, By the
19. Eſſay on the influence of religion in civil ſociety. Rev. Thomas Reeſe,
20. Letter on the effects of lead upon the human body. By Dr. Franklin,
21. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the utility of metal conductors,
22. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the death of his brother,
23. Petition of the left hand: Aſcribed to Dr. Franklin,
24. Account of the laſt illneſs of Dr. Franklin: By his Attending Phyſician,
25. Remarks on the diſeaſes of the teeth. By Mr. Gardette, dentiſt,
26. Account of the ugly club, held in Charleſton,
27. Premium for the manufacture of cheeſe,
28. Experiments and obſervations on the uſe of Plaſter of Paris,
29. Obſervations on the culture of Indian corn,
30. Premiums propoſed by the Philadelphia agricultural ſociety,
31. Proceſs of preparing ſeed wheat,
32. Short account of the character of the Rev. Matthew Wilſon, D. D.
33. Extent and value of the late North-Carolina ceſſion,
34. The American Spectator---On induſtry,
35. Anecdote of the late Hon. Judge Sewall,
36. Bon mot of an American loyaliſt,
37. Bon mot reſpecting the Rhode-Iſlanders,
38. Anecdote of the late Dr. Magrath,
39. Conſtitution of the Hibernian ſociety for the relief of Iriſh emigrants,
40. Charge of the Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; to the grand jury of the fœderal circuit court.

POETRY.

41. Benevolence. By Thomas Dawes, Eſq; of Boſton,
42. Verſes, ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin,
43. Epitaph on Dr. Franklin,
44. The American farmer,
45. Bethlehem: By a young lady of Maryland,
46. Fœderal-hall: By Captain Philip Freneau.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding twenty lines, will be publiſhed with the American Muſeum, at two thirds of a dollar per month; longer ones, in the ſame proportion.---The extenſive circulation of this work will inſure conſiderable advantages to thoſe who make uſe of this mode of communication.

Complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement to the preſent time, may be had of the Printers.

Reading, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, Inn-holder, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, viz. a certain brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on Penn-ſtreet, in the town and county aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 18. Alſo one other lot of ground in the town aforeſaid, being a corner of Penn and Callowhill ſtreets, and marked in the plan aforeſaid, No. 17. Alſo a tract of land in Robinſon township, in the county aforeſaid; adjoining lands of Peter Treat and Jonas Chamberlain; containing 45 acres or thereabouts. And one moiety or half part of a tract of land in Brunſwick township, in the ſaid county; containing 1007 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Benjamin Lightfoot, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

NASSAU, April 7.

Two French ships and a brig have been lately wrecked among our Windward Keys, viz. a ship from Aux-Cayes, bound to Nantz, on Salt Pond Reef, Great Heneaga; the crew was taken up by Captain Clutsam, in the schooner Grouper, and carried back to Hispaniola.

A ship from Cape Francois, bound to Bourdeaux, on shore at the Grand Caicos, on a bank or shoal called the False Elbow; the people were picked up and carried to the Cape by a Bermudian vessel.

The brig got ashore on Abraham's Reef, Mayguana. Her people were taken up by Captain Sands, in the sloop Two Brothers. A considerable part of the cargo of the ships, consisting of indigo, sugar and coffee, has been saved by some vessels belonging to this place and Bermuda.

It is uncertain, as yet, if any of the brig's cargo has been saved.

The present scarcity of provision in America, and the high price it bears, will, we hope, suggest to our planters the necessity of availing themselves of the present flattering season, to plant such a quantity of provisions as may prevent their suffering by any future deficiency.

April 9. The demand for grain and flour in the American states, to supply the European and West India markets, has enhanced the price of those articles in an extraordinary degree; and, notwithstanding their late abundant crop, excited apprehensions of scarcity among the inhabitants.

Intelligence of this has had an immediate effect on the price of flour, Indian corn, and rice here.—Superfine flour has this week been sold at ten and twelve dollars the barrel, rice at twenty-six shillings the 100lb. and Indian corn at eight shillings the bushel.

Those of our planters who attended to raising their own provisions, will now experience the benefits of it; and those who did not, must be convinced of their imprudence in trusting to precarious supplies from abroad.

Late accounts from Antigua inform us, that the good people of that island felicitate themselves highly on having at last got rid of the convicts mentioned in a former paper to have been landed at Barbuda, from whence they had distributed themselves among the adjacent islands.

The same accounts mention that Admiral Sir John Lafforcy, appointed to the command of the Leeward Island squadron, was daily looked for.

At Martinique, in the beginning of last month, a misunderstanding took place between the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and the regiment de la Martinique.—Some concession on the part of the inhabitants was required by the commanding officer of the corps: every thing of this sort being refused by the inhabitants, the military were obliged to pocket what they deemed an insult.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) May 5.

By the arrival of the snow Mentor, Capt. Lion, from Dartmouth, and the brig Hero, Capt. Edwards, from Pool, in England, in 37 days, we have been favoured with papers to the 24th of March; upon the authority of which we announce---that the French funds are in a condition of distress which will become very critical, if they do not find immediate and efficacious resources: That the King of Sweden has rejected in *toto* the terms of peace offered by the Empress of Russia, and is fully determined to prosecute the war with vigour: That a counter revolution in Brabant is at no very great distance, and that it is more than probable a very short time will again reduce those states to become tributary to the Austrian government: That the announced secession of M. Neckar has given rise to the most serious alarms; there are not wanting persons who argue from this resignation, impending bankruptcy! That an immense body of French provincials, goaded by famine, will speedily march to the capital, and seek for subsistence in the ruin of all peace, order and law. May Heaven avert so wide a destruction! That the British Minister seems intent, in order to secure a permanent peace, to be prepared for a vigorous war; indeed this maxim seems to be adopted by every nation in Europe: That the celebrated female tennis-player, Madame Masson, had entered the list with Col. Tarleton, and actually beat him.

NEWBURY-PORT, May 5.

Last week Captain Wyatt St. Barbe, of this town, sailed in a new ship for the East-Indies; also Captain Gardiner, in another, for the coast of Greenland, on a whaling voyage.

SALEM, May 4.

We hear that several coasting and fishing vessels were driven ashore, and the hands perished, in the violent storm last Tuesday night, but can learn no particulars. So heavy a gale of wind has not been experienced here for a number of years.

BOSTON, May 11.

Capt. Foster, who arrived here last week from Cadiz, on the 15th of April, in lat. 27. 51. long. 66. 40. fell in with a large ship water-log'd—main deck blown off, and no people on board; she appeared to be an American built vessel—it being a gale, could not learn further particulars. Same day in a gale parted with the ship Camilla, Capt. Richard Stamper, from Cadiz bound to New-York.

May 8. Arrived brig Mary Ann, Capt. Lemmon, in 51 days from Liverpool. March 25, lat. 48. long. 14. spoke brig Washington, Capt. David Lamb, out 37 days from Georgia, bound to Havre de Grace. April 14, lat. 41. 16. long. 55. spoke brig Swan of Newbury-Port, Capt. Perkins, 16 days out from Charleston, bound to Holland.

May 9. Arrived brig Rosanna, Capt. Dunham, in 10 days from Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Henfield, in a schooner belonging to Salem, sailed in company with Capt. Dunham, for Philadelphia.

May 10. Brig Romulus, Capt. Cowel, in 28 days from Isle of Capes. 2d inst. spoke Capt. Besum in a schooner belonging to Marblehead, 20 days out from Martinique, who left there Captains Cushing and Prince of this port. The schooner _____, Capt. John Noble, was cast away at Boge inlet, the 15th ult. vessel and cargo lost---people saved.

BURLINGTON, May 11.

Extract of a letter from Cooper's Town, on Lake Otsego, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 8.

"We are working away among the Sugar here, and have already collected 12 hogsheads, the worst of which is equal, and some of it superior in taste, colour, and grain, to any I ever saw from the West-Indies.---The present season for manufacturing this valuable article is remarkably backward, so that we are now only beginning."

PETERSBURG, May 6.

The only particulars we have been able to obtain relating the death of Mr. John May, are—that a party of Indians discovering two boats coming down the Ohio, compelled two men they had taken prisoners to stand on a point of land, and decoy the boats on shore, by shewing an appearance of distress, as if they had been taken and just made their escape from the Indians.—If they did not perform this disagreeable task, they were to be killed. They accordingly, to save their own lives, made use of every means to get the boats on shore. Mr. May discovering these men, and supposing them to be in the situation in which the Indians had directed them to appear, ordered his boat on shore, and the other immediately followed him. On his attempting to land the Indians fired, killed Mr. May and a young woman on board, and took the rest prisoners—Mr. Charles Johnson, of this place, was on board the boat with Mr. May. The other boat, on being fired at, made off—but we apprehend, from an account received by way of Winchester, relative to two boats being discovered on shore on a small island in the river Ohio, that they both fell into the hands of the savages. This account also states, that fourteen men had been found on the said island, killed and scalped, which are supposed to be a part of the unfortunate persons who were in the said boats.

We learn that a small settlement, consisting of between 20 and 30 persons, about 14 miles above Limestone, were entirely cut off in February last, by a party of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 19.

The President of the United States has been considerably indisposed. We have the pleasure, however, to inform our readers, that on Monday morning last he was much better.

Extract of a letter from Canton, (China) Dec. 18.

"We have had here this season fourteen sail bearing American colours, besides the schooner from New-York, which is not yet arrived. The ship from the north-west coast of America is arrived with furs. The Spaniards have got a fort at Nootka Sound, of 21 guns, besides a 40 gun ship, to protect the trade. They pay great attention to our colours; they have taken four or five sail of English vessels from Macao, and suffer ours to pass unmolested."

A London paper of the 25th of March last, says, Mr. Jonathan Hartop, now living at the village of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, has attained to the amazing age of 137 years, having been born in 1653. His father and mother died of the plague at their house in the Minories, in 1666, and he perfectly remembers the great fire in London. He is short in stature, has been married five times, and has now alive 7 children, 26 grand children, 74 great grand children, and 140 great great grand children. He can read without spectacles, and plays at cribbage with perfect recollection.—Last Christmas-day he walked nine miles to dine with one of his grand children. He remembers Charles the II. perfectly well; and once travelled from London to York with the facetious Killigrew. He eats but little, and drinks nothing but milk; he enjoys also an uninterrupted flow of spirits.—The 3d wife of this extraordinary old man was an illegitimate daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who gave her a portion amounting to about 500l. He has in his possession a fine portrait of the usurper by Cooper, for which the late Mr. Hollis offered him 300l. but was refused. Mr. Hartop lent the great Milton 50l. soon after the restoration, which the bard returned him with honour, though not without much difficulty, as his circumstances were very low. Mr. Hartop would have declined receiving it again, but the pride of the poet was equal to his genius, and he sent the money with an angry letter, which is extant among the curious possessions of this venerable man.

Married in this city, at the Friends Meeting House in Market-street, on Thursday last, ANTHONY MORRIS, Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss MARY PEMBERTON, daughter of Mr. James Pemberton, merchant, of this city.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet QUEEN CHARLOTTE, Mr. John Fargie, Commander, will sail from New-York for Falmouth, on Thursday, the 3d day of June.---She will touch at Halifax, and remain there forty-eight hours only.

An ingenious English artist, who has failed in an attempt to establish a useful manufactory in this city, has ascribed his failure wholly to the influence of RUM, in corrupting and impoverishing his journeymen. Why is not this detestable liquor *outlawed* from our country? An act of Congress can alone restrain or prevent its use---for the press and the pulpit have exhausted their efforts against it to no purpose. We offer rewards to apprehend the villains who set our infant manufactures on fire, and we punish a single murder by death: But we permit RUM to burn up the pockets and bowels of our manufacturers, and to kill thousands of our citizens every year with impunity. Should a being from a world where that cursed liquor is unknown, visit our earth, and in particular that part of it which is called the United States, and witness the shocking incongruity of our conduct in tolerating that detestable foe to industry---virtue---health---and life, he would certainly conclude that our brains were made of the clippings and parings of the brains of the inhabitants of all the other worlds in the universe.

The INFLUENZA has again made its appearance in this city.

A medical correspondent has observed several mistakes in the accounts published in our papers, on the subject of this disease, and begs leave to lay before the public, for the benefit of his countrymen, the following short account of it, taken from notes of lectures delivered by the professor of the theory and practice of medicine* in the college of Philadelphia last winter.

The Doctor denied that the Influenza was produced by any sensible or unwholesome quality in the air; but allowed, that it was a good deal influenced, as to its violence and many of its symptoms, by the heat, cold, moisture, dryness and sudden vicissitudes of the weather.---He added, that it was not a new disease; that it had only acquired a new name; that it had been known in the early ages of physic by the name of the *catarrhal fever*, and had been described, very accurately, by Dr. Cullen, and other writers, by the name of Catarrh. It differs from what is commonly called a cold, in being produced wholly by CONTAGION. The origin of this contagion is involved in as much obscurity as the origin of that of the measles and small-pox.

Records are to be found of the prevalence of this disease in America, in the years 1733, 1749, 1761, 1771 and 1789. It is remarkable, that the weather and sensible qualities of the air were different in each of the three last times of its appearance.

The treatment of the Influenza recommended by the Doctor was different, according to the symptoms, constitutions and habits of the patients.

Where the pulse is full, and the habit plethoric, especially if it be accompanied with delirium or acute pains in the sides or breast, blood-letting, gentle laxative, or (if attended with sickness at the stomach) a vomit, abstinence from animal food, cold drinks, and cool air were advised. The drinks should consist of toast and water; barley water; balm, flax-seed, or bran teas; or water, in which raw or dried apples, peaches or cherries, had been infused when it was boiling, and suffered to remain until it became cold.

Where the pulse is weak, and a cough attends, without much pain, or signs of inflammation, the remedies should, in several particulars, be different from those which have been mentioned. Bleeding should be omitted. Warm punch, wine whey, sage, camomile, dittany or pennyroyal teas should, in this case, be the constant drinks of the patients. The cough should be composed by a few drops of laudanum, taken occasionally during the day, or by pleasant syrups of any kind. A sufficient dose of laudanum, or asthmatic elixir, should be taken at night to procure sleep.

Should the fever prove obstinate, and the symptoms be alarming, blisters ought to be applied.—The patient should, moreover, be indulged with pure fresh air.

In both states of the disease, frequent changes of linen will conduce much to the comfort, and not a little to the recovery, of the patient.---During the convalescent, or recovering state, the diet should consist of broths, soups, and light animal food; and the drinks, of malt liquors, and a little wine. With these, should be blended gentle exercise in the open air.

* *Dr. Rush.*

POTATOES.

AS the present and probably the future demand for the grain of our country will keep up its price, the farmers are requested to plant double or treble the quantity of POTATOES planted by them in former years. This excellent vegetable abounds with wholesome nourishment, and is equally agreeable to man and beast. The more we raise of them, the more grain we shall be able to export, and of course the more specie we shall import and retain in our country.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

We are informed that the following is now pending before the Senate of the United States.

An ACT to prevent bringing Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, from the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, into the United States; and to authorize a demand of money from the said state.

WHEREAS it is necessary to the security of the revenue, and other essential interests of the United States, to provide against goods, wares and merchandizes, being brought into the same through or from the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so long as that state shall refuse to assent to the constitution and laws of the United States:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next, no goods, wares or merchandizes, of the growth or manufacture of whatever place or country, shall be brought into the United States, from the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, by land or water; nor shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the said state enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States except in case of distress; nor, except in a like case, shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations: And all goods, wares and merchandizes, which shall be brought into the United States contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited, together with the ships or vessels in which the same shall be brought, if brought in by water; or together with the carriages, horses and oxen employed in conveying the same, if brought in by land. And all ships and vessels which shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, contrary to this act, shall be forfeited, together with their lading: And all ships and vessels, which, contrary to this act, shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall be forfeited, and shall be liable to seizure in any port of the United States, at any time within one year after such forfeiture shall have accrued. And all persons who shall bring into the United States any goods, wares or merchandizes, contrary to this act, or who shall be aiding therein; or who, being owners or captains of any ships or vessels, shall, contrary to this act, order or navigate the same into any port, harbour, creek or river of the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall forfeit dollars; and be moreover liable to imprisonment, not exceeding months.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures accruing by breach of this act shall be recovered in the manner provided in the case of forfeitures of a similar nature in the act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States; and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the case of penalties, fines and forfeitures, in the said act: And every collector, naval officer and surveyor, or other person, specially appointed by either of them, or aiding and assisting in the execution of this act, shall have the like power and authority, and be entitled to the indemnification and mode of defence expressed or given in the said act to regulate the collection of duties.

SECT. 3. And to the end that the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations may contribute to the supplies raised for discharging the engagements of the United States entered into previous to the 4th day of March, 1789, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and requested to demand of the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, dollars, to be paid into the treasury of the United States on or before the day of next; which, being paid, shall be credited to the said state in account with the United States.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until a Convention of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations shall assent to and ratify the Constitution, and give notice thereof to the President of the United States, and no longer.

LOST,

On the 12th Day of this Instant,

SEVERAL Final Settlement NOTES, one of 230 dollars, and one of 5 dollars, numbers not known, drawn in favour of the subscriber, and signed by *John Peirce*. The amount of the others cannot be ascertained, but are supposed to be about 23 dollars each. Any person finding all, or any of the above Notes, and returning them to the owner in Bridge-Town, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ALMARIN BROOKS.

May 15th, 1790. ‡ 2w

BROWN's Self-interpreting Folio FAMILY BIBLE,
Embellished with a variety of elegant Copper-plates.
Being a genuine American Edition, the largest and cheapest ever proposed to be printed in the United States.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

By HODGE, ALLEN & CAMPBELL,
Of New-York,---and will be put to press on the 1st June next.

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,
With the book of the APOCRYPHA. Illustrated with Notes and Annotations, Theological, Historical, Geographical, Systematical, Chronological, Biographical, Practical, Critical, Explanatory, Moral and Divine.

Forming a complete System of the Christian Religion.
With practical references at the end of each chapter, calculated to improve the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of virtue, and guide the reader to the mansions of eternal bliss.

By *John Brown*, D. D. Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington.

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION.

I. The whole of this extensive and valuable work will be printed in large folio, on fine paper, American manufacture, and on an excellent large and new type, cast on purpose for this work.

II. It will be compleated in forty numbers, one of which will be printed and delivered regularly every two weeks, containing seven sheets of letter-press,---price *One Quarter of a Dollar*, or 25 *Cents*.

III. Every other number will be embellished with a beautiful and elegant engraving, executed by an ingenious American artist, illustrating some remarkable transaction or incident recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

IV. That every reader may be enabled to form a proper judgement of the superiority of this work over any other Bible, the first number may be had for perusal; and if it should not meet with the approbation of the reader, the money shall be immediately returned.

V. A correct list of the subscribers names shall be printed, and given in the last number.

VI. Gentlemen, who will interest themselves in procuring subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis for every twelve they may obtain, and booksellers and printers the usual allowance.

☞ The public may be assured, that the Editors will spare neither expence nor attention in having the work carefully and correctly printed: The proof-sheets shall not only be diligently revised and compared with various editions of the Holy Scriptures, but also read and corrected by Clergymen of different denominations.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Publishers, *Hodge, Allen & Campbell*, at their respective book-stores in New York, by *Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobson, William Young, Joseph Crukshank* and *Hall & Sellers*, in Philadelphia, and by the other booksellers and printers in the United States. §

Red & White Clover Seed,
and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN MASON,
The south side of Market-street, near the wharff.
Also *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*
And a general assortment of
Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6*t*

Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, who wish to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are now ready to supply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nursery, at Samuel Meredith, Esquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nursery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jersey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can easily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be transported to any part of these states. The transplanting of them is very easy and simple---they soon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aspinwall's Nursery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the most remote, as well as the nearest townships in that state, have been supplied. Many families there have raised large quantities of Raw Silk the year past. Their daughters are mostly supplied and clothed with silk gowns of their own manufacturing, at least fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchased imported silk. We boldly assert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even so good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of silk is very simple in method, and pleasing in practice. The trees will do to transplant from the first of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a most durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ship and boat building, posts, &c. is a much stronger and firmer timber, and is, of course, in high estimation for all purposes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are also excellent food for poultry and hogs. The shade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the grass; but, on the contrary, if the berries are suffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of grass than that part on which there are no trees; the grass will be much sweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much heartier. These facts are ascertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The subscribers, on application, are ready to give the most ample directions for the easy culture of this important article. They solicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the most permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurseries, or at Messrs. Christopher, jun. and Charles Marshall's, in Chesnut-street, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-street, will be immediately attended to; where specimens of American silk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any person desirous of seeing them. Those wanting trees in the Jerseys, will please to apply to Mr. James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the west side of Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,
An extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the spring trade, which they will sell very low for cash, or the usual credit. Also Crowley steel, pewter, tin plates, window glass, and a quantity of the best *wool and cotton card wire*. 6w.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glasses in very small boxes, German scythes, straw-knives, whetstones, cheap window-glass 8 by 10, Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, Dutch looking-glasses, brass wire, gun-powder, a large assortment of sheet brass, and sundry other articles. 8t March 30.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his *Wine, Spirit and Cordial Stores*, in Second-street, at the upper corner of Carter's-alley, has, by Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Fayal, and Port Wines, Jamaica spirits, Antigua rum, Philadelphia ditto, Holland gin, Philadelphia ditto, very excellent, in cases, Coniac brandy, American ditto, good flavour, choice shrub.

CORDIALS, &c. Annifeed water, clove water, all-fours, Cinnamon water, prime wine and rum colouring, wine bitters, Spirits of wine.

☞ Retail Stores and Tavern-keepers will, in particular, find their interest in buying here, the articles being all the best in their kind, and selling at the most reduced prices.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. t f

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TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The Estate of the late William Moore, Esquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the township of Charlestown, in the county of Chester, distant 23 miles from this city. The estate consists of upwards of 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow. The mansion house is spacious, convenient and airy; situated upon a high and healthy spot, commanding a most delightful view; the barn is very large, the stables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable grist-mill on the premises near the mansion-house, on a never-failing stream called Pickering, running through the estate, and watering a great body of meadow; this stream empties itself into the Schuylkill in front of the house; it formerly supplied water for a saw-mill, which might be replaced, with much ease, at a small expence, and carried on advantageously.

The original tract is now divided into three distinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the mansion-house, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent stone houses, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and stables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any person inclining to treat for the whole or a part of the premises, may know the terms, by applying to *Lewis Weiss* or *Peter Miller*, Esquires, in Philadelphia. April 30. eop4t

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Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Newark, in New-Castle county, state of Delaware, on the 3d of this instant, a likely Negro man, named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a down look when attacked with guilt, not very talkative, and a good many wrinkles in his forehead; he is an excellent good ox-waggoner; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a coarse sea or bottle green cloth coat lately turned, a red under jacket, striped cotton trowsers, and a pair of kersey old breeches; and took with him, a pair of coarse yarn stockings white and black, a pair of white cotton ditto, and a pair of good shoes. It is supposed he has other clothes with him. Whoever takes up said Negro fellow and secures him in gaol, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 26, 1790. ‡ JAMES BLACK.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

BARK,

WANTED by the Tanners of PHILADELPHIA, a large quantity of Spanish, white, black oak, hemlock, birch, and beach Bark, for which they will give a generous price, and request the attention of farmers, generally, to preserve such timber until the season for barking arrives annually, and the necessity of securing it from wet on the within side. 4 w.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An Assortment of Carpets and Carpeting, of various sorts and qualities; superfine, second, middling and coarse broadcloths, superfine cassimers, with rattinets and other trimmings; black Genoa velvets of the first quality; blue and green silk damask, and a large and general assortment of Goods, as usual, too tedious for an advertisement. §

Three Pounds Reward.

CHARLES BENJAMIN DANNAPFEL, after having officiated the part of a German Lutheran minister of the gospel in sundry of the Pennsylvania counties, and by his hypocricy induced also me, that, when he was in need of a horse, of household furniture, and money, I resolved paying in his behalf twenty-nine and a half pounds ready money, and did lend him a horse, which did cost me thirty pounds, and divers kinds of household furniture, to the value of sixty-six pounds. In gratitude hereof he has sold, without my consent, all that furniture, that was my property, and ran away, without sending back that horse, or returning that money.

As long since he has acted also the quack, and sacrificed many by his unskilfulness, so I have been told, that he has been associating himself to another quack, named *Kling*, and they will, I fear, traverse whole countries, preaching and curing wherever they make their appearances.

These are therefore to warn the public in general, and the Lutheran congregations in particular, against so dishonest and unqualified a minister of the gospel, as well as doctor and physician; at the same time offering *three pounds* reward to any one, who will apprehend the said *Charles Benjamin Dannapfel*, so that he may be secured in gaol, and myself informed thereof, who, besides the three pounds, shall willingly pay all the expences thereabout incurred. PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, Northampton county, May 12, 1790. †

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, situated in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this state.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finished dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, spring-house, meat-house, weaver's shop, blacksmith's shop, negro-quarters, hen-house and a paled yard to it, corn-house, stables and haylofts, turkey-house, goose-house, three tobacco-houses, a large barn with two threshing floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the best sort of fruit in the state, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damson, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large paled garden, well stocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent spring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overshot grist-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overshot saw, grist, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the present mill, and might be worked by the same water that turns the present wheel; the mill-house is of stone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchant work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and house, currying-shed, and a new house for the tanner; now under rent; there is, also, a miller's house. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with cross fences to divide it into six fields, all of which have two or three cool and never-failing springs; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in cash, and the remainder to be paid in six months from the day of sale, without interest, punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwise, interest from the day of sale.

Also, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houses, corn and overseer's house, stables, cow-house, Negro quarters, and meat-house; about 20 acres of meadow, timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and shingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing stream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a saw mill might be built, which would yield a considerable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and scantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpose; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would suit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in cash; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the first quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartherst, of Boon's Old Station, on Brashears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or cash at the end of six months from the day of sale, without interest, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, interest from the day of sale must be paid.

☞ These farms are offered at private sale until Tuesday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaser of either farm may have the greatest part of the stock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of small grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollsburgh, at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, on Patowmack River. This Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would also sell at a very reasonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3130.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1790.

This day is published, (Price *A Quarter Dollar*)
On an extended and improved plan:
By CAREY, STEWART & Co.
In Front, near Market-ſtreet,

The American Muſeum,
Or, Univerſal Magazine,
FOR MAY 1790.

CONTAINING:---ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

PROSE.

1. Meteorological table for April, 1790,
2. Account of the weather and diſeaſes for ditto,
3. Advantages of the culture of ſilk and of the mulberry tree.
4. Letter from Dr. Franklin to Michael Hillegas, Eſq;
5. Letter from the ſame to Samuel Rhodes,
6. Account of the mode of covering houſes with copper,
7. Intereſting caution to American landholders,
8. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
9. Bon mot of Dr. Chovet,
10. Account of the flour exported from Philadelphia in 1786,
11. Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Profeſſor Winthrop,
12. Account of the influenza which prevailed in America in 1789,
13. Information to Europeans diſpoſed to migrate to the United States,
14. Hiſtory of Amelia Stanford: Written by herſelf,
15. Some account of a cotton and a roping mill,

SELECTED ARTICLES.

PROSE.

16. Eſſay on complexion and figure in the human ſpecies,
17. Extract from an oration on independence, delivered July 4, 1789,
18. Letter from William Penn to his friends in London,
19. Eſſay on the influence of religion in civil ſociety. By the Rev. Thomas Reeſe,
20. Letter on the effects of lead upon the human body. By Dr. Franklin,
21. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the utility of metal conductors,
22. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the death of his brother,
23. Petition of the left hand: Aſcribed to Dr. Franklin,
24. Account of the laſt illneſs of Dr. Franklin: By his Attending Phyſician,
25. Remarks on the diſeaſes of the teeth. By Mr. Gardette, dentiſt,
26. Account of the ugly club, held in Charleſton,
27. Premium for the manufacture of cheeſe,
28. Experiments and obſervations on the uſe of Plaſter of Paris,
29. Obſervations on the culture of Indian corn,
30. Premiums propoſed by the Philadelphia agricultural ſociety,
31. Proceſs of preparing ſeed wheat,
32. Short account of the character of the Rev. Matthew Willſon, D. D.
33. Extent and value of the late North-Carolina ceſſion,
34. The American Spectator---On induſtry,
35. Anecdote of the late Hon. Judge Sewall,
36. Bon mot of an American loyaliſt,
37. Bon mot reſpecting the Rhode-Iſlanders,
38. Anecdote of the late Dr. Magrath,
39. Conſtitution of the Hibernian ſociety for the relief of Iriſh emigrants,
40. Charge of the Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; to the grand jury of the fœderal circuit court.

POETRY.

41. Benevolence. By Thomas Dawes, Eſq; of Boſton,
42. Verſes, ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin,
43. Epitaph on Dr. Franklin,
44. The American farmer,
45. Bethlehem: By a young lady of Maryland,
46. Fœderal-hall: By Captain Philip Freneau.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding twenty lines, will be publiſhed with the American Muſeum, at two thirds of a dollar per month; longer ones, in the ſame proportion.---The extenſive circulation of this work will inſure conſiderable advantages to thoſe who make uſe of this mode of communication.
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WANTED,
A Journeyman Book-Binder:
One who is a good workman, and underſtands his buſineſs, will find Employ, and Encouragement according to his Abilities, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JAMES MUIR.
Philadelphia, May 18.

Juſt arrived and for Sale by
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
Curracoa Salted Hides.
Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1790.

Several petitions were read, amongſt which was one from the manufacturers of cordage in the city of Philadelphia, praying for an augmentation of the duties on imported hemp, cordage, &c.

The petition of James Read, of Philadelphia, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

It was then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for directing the commiſſioners of army accounts to iſſue certificates in favour of a certain deſcription of officers.

Mr. Burke advocated the neceſſity of bringing in ſuch a bill, and accounted for the rejection of the former bill by the Senate, which, he ſaid, was chiefly owing to want of information from the officers, who had, through diffidence, neglected to petition the Senate. He had enquired of the Secretary of War, and underſtood there were only about twenty officers who came within the deſcription of the bill.

The Speaker then read part of the report of the Secretary of War, which is ſtrongly in favor of their claims.

Mr. Vining moved, "That proper officers be authoriſed to iſſue certificates to a certain deſcription of invalid officers."

Mr. Sinnickſon made ſome objection to this motion, as the Senate, he ſaid, had rejected a bill perfectly ſimilar, and might alſo treat this in the ſame manner, which would be an endleſs mode of proceeding.

Mr. Wadſworth replied to Mr. Sinnickſon, and obſerved, that he could not conceive the gentleman's objections of any weight. He ſaid he had a great reſpect for the deciſions of the Senate, but had no idea of the Houſe being obliged to abide by them.

Meſſrs. Burke, Contee, and Coles, were appointed a committee to bring in this bill.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after explaining the neceſſity of the meaſure, moved, "That a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, for the purpoſe of enquiring whether any, and what farther regulations may be neceſſary to be obſerved between the two Houſes.

Meſſrs. Sherman, Smith (S. C.) and Vining, were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved for a committee to be appointed to bring in a bill, for the regulation of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice of the United States: and Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Smith, and Sturges, were appointed.

Mr. Vining moved to take up the bill for the eſtabliſhment of the ſalaries of the executive officers and their clerks; as, he ſaid, there was an immediate neceſſity of fixing the ſalary of an additional clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Stone moved to ſtrike out that part of the bill which expreſſed a ſeparation in the office: but had no objection to the 800 dollars ſalary for an additional clerk.

Mr. Clymer moved an amendment to the bill, in order to increaſe the ſalary of the chief clerk of the Treaſurer to 800 dollars per annum.

This was oppoſed by Mr. Stone, who obſerved, that although he had no objection to the ſalary of the Treaſurer's chief clerk being increaſed to the ſame amount with thoſe of the other offices, yet he would rather it ſhould not be added to the preſent bill, becauſe he hoped there would be an enquiry made into the apportionments of the ſalaries in the Treaſury Department, which, he ſaid, were very unequal; the laborioufneſs of the Auditor's Department not being compenſated nearly in an equal manner with ſome others; and with reſpect to the office of Treaſurer, that he believed was one of the eaſieſt, as there was no money nor ever had been any in his poſſeſſion ſince his appointment, the Bank of New-York having hitherto tranſacted that buſineſs.

Mr. Bland was likewiſe againſt Mr. Clymer's motion, as it had the appearance of augmenting ſalaries in a ſide way, and had no ſort of reference to the bill before the Houſe, which was merely to allow an additional clerk to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſupported Mr. Clymer's motion; and each of thoſe gentlemen undertook to explain to the Houſe the extenſive and laborious buſineſs which the Treaſurer had to tranſact; particularly the correſpondence he was obliged to keep up with almoſt every executive officer of the United States, the great ſecurity he had been obliged to give to government, and the dependance he was under the neceſſity of placing in his clerk.

Upon putting the queſtion, however, there appeared only eight or nine members for the motion; ſo it was loſt.

The bill being gone through, the committee roſe and reported; it was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the intercourſe with foreign nations, was taken up, and ſeveral amendments agreed to, viz.

In lieu of 50,000 dollars being ordered for the Preſident to draw on the Treaſury, 30,000 were inſerted.

In lieu of 11,250 dollars per annum for a Miniſter Plenipotentiary, 9000 were inſerted.

In lieu of 4,500 for a Charge des Affairs, 3000 were inſerted---and 1350 for a Secretary.

In lieu of one year's ſalary, being allowed by way of out-fit, and one quarter's ſalary if ordered to return;

It was agreed by the Houſe to ſtrike out the whole of the firſt allowance of one year's ſalary for out-fit, and to allow only one quarter's ſalary if ordered in return.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for ſecuring copy right to authors, &c. was taken up, and, after undergoing ſeveral amendments, ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

It was then moved that a committee be appointed, to make out a catalogue of ſuch books as may be wanted to compoſe a library for the uſe of Congreſs, and a committee was appointed accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 30, 1790.

Several petitions and memorials were read.

The engroſſed bill for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and other writings, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the time therein mentioned, paſſed the Houſe.

On motion, a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Seney, was appointed to bring in a bill to alter one of the places for holding the diſtrict court in Pennſylvania.

The bill to authoriſe the iſſuing certificates to a certain deſcription of officers, was read a firſt time.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that the bill to regulate the military eſtabliſhment of the United States has received his aſſent.

Meſſrs. Gerry, Burke, and White were appointed a committee to report a catalogue of books for the uſe of the Houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole for preſcribing the mode in which the acts, records and judicial proceedings of the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be authenticated, ſo as to take effect in any other ſtate. The bill being gone through with, the committee roſe, and the Houſe agreed to the ſame, and ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill making compenſation to John Ely, was agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for the adjuſting and finally ſettling the accounts of the Baron de Steuben, which was read the firſt time.

A committee of five members was appointed to conſider of, and report the period from which the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators, and members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives are to date the commencement of the time for which, by the conſtitution, they are elected to ſerve, and alſo to report upon ſuch other matters as may relate to ſaid buſineſs.

MONDAY, May 3, 1790.

The bill to preſcribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial procedings of each ſtate ſhall be authenticated, ſo as to take effect in every other ſtate; and

The bill to allow compenſation to Col. John Ely, for his attendance as a phyſician and ſurgeon to the American priſoners on Long-Iſland, were read the third time and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons reported a bill for the regulation and government of the ſeamen in the merchants ſervice; which was read a firſt and ſecond time.

Mr. Lee preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, reſpecting certain clauſes in the tonnage act; read and referred to the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the defects in the revenue laws.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the report of the committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Portſmouth (N. H.) reſpecting an enhanced duty on foreign tonnage, was read, this report propoſes that an additional duty of one dollar per ton be laid on foreign bottoms, and 10 per cent. additional impoſt on goods imported from ports in which American veſſels are not permitted to enter. This was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) it was voted, that the accounts of the Treaſurer of the United States ſhould be printed, and annexed to the journals of the Houſe.

Mr. Gerry ſuggeſted the propriety of reading thoſe reports on the petitions, from the heads of departments, which negative the prayers of ſuch petitions, as well as thoſe in favor of granting them, as, he obſerved, the contrary practice is in fact delegating a very extraordinary power to executive officers. After ſome debate Mr. Gerry ſubmitted the following propoſition in ſubſtance---"That the reports on memorials and petitions not determined upon in one ſeſſion may be called up in a ſubſequent ſeſſion."

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which reſpects the encouragement of ſcience and literature was read. He then moved that it ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Stone enquired what part of the Conſtitution authoriſed Congreſs to take any ſteps in a buſineſs of this kind; for his part he knew of none. We have already done as much as we can with propriety---We have encouraged learning, by giving to authors an excluſive privilege of vending their works; this is going as far as we have power to, by the Conſtitution.

Mr. Sherman ſaid, that a propoſition to veſt Congreſs with power to eſtabliſh a national univerſity was made in the general Convention; but it was negatived---It was thought ſufficient that this power ſhould be exerciſed by the ſtates in their ſeparate capacity.

Mr. Page obſerved, that he was in favor of the motion. He wiſhed to have the matter determined, whether Congreſs has or has not a right to do any thing for the promotion of ſcience and literature---He rather ſuppoſed they had ſuch a right; but if, on inveſtigation of the ſubject, it ſhall appear they have not, I ſhould conſider the circumſtance, ſaid he, as a very eſſential defect in the Conſtitution; and ſhould be for propoſing an amendment; for on the diffuſion of knowledge and literature depend the liberties of this country, and the preſervation of the Conſtitution.

The Houſe adjourned without a deciſion on this motion.

TUESDAY, May 4, 1790.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill for extending the judicial law of the United States to the ſtate of North-Carolina; alſo, that they have concurred in the vote of the Houſe for the appointment of committees to conſider if any, and what further rules are neceſſary to be adopted in conducting buſineſs between the two Houſes alſo to determine the period at which the appointment of Preſident, Vice Preſident, Senators, and Repreſentatives of the United States commenced agreeable to the Conſtitution.

A memorial of---Moore, of North-Carolina, proprietor of Weſt-Point, was read, referring to a reſolution of the late Congreſs for purchaſing the property, and praying the preſent Congreſs to confirm ſaid reſolution.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill providing for the government ſouth of the Ohio; the amendments of the Houſe to this bill were not agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1790.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill preſcribing the mode of authenticating the acts, records, and proceedings of the ſeveral ſtates.

The committee, appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill for the collection of the additional duties on Wine, Rum, &c. as propoſed by the late reſolutions of the Houſe. The ſaid bill was read a firſt time and laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate, for extending the judiciary laws of the United States to the ſtate of North-Carolina, was read a ſecond time,

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee and made further progreſs in the bill for adjuſting and ſettling the claims of the Baron Steuben.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the Secretary of the Treaſury was directed to report the amount of tonnage duty collected in each of the ſtates between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of January laſt; diſtinguiſhing the foreign from the domeſtic tonnage.

The New Brewery, at the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

LONDON, March 8.

Saturday fe'nnight is the day appointed for the election of a *Prime Miniſter of the Bruſh*, at Somerſet-houſe, when Mr. Weſt is expected to be choſen---and afterwards *dubbed Sir Benjamin!* The revolted Americans may be proud to have a native of their country at the head of the Britiſh Academy.

The wags ſay----in alluſion to Mr. Weſt's merit and *modeſty*---"ſhould he be elected, bleſs us! how he will *colour!*"

Extract of a letter from France, Feb. 26.

"Mention has been already made of a communication announced to the Aſſembly by Mr. de la Luzerne, of important diſpatches received from St. Dominigo and Martinico, which the Miniſters ſaid, required two or three days to be ſet in proper order; a delay which did not appear very juſtifiable. Some members called for an immediate communication, *ne varietur*, which was inſtantly forwarded to M. de la Luzerne; but the impatience of the Houſe was in ſome degree gratified by the reading of a Memorial directed to the Aſſembly itſelf by the Superior Council of St. Domingo, ſtating the following important facts:

"An Aſſembly has juſt formed itſelf in the North Province, which, unconſcious of its origin and deſtination, aſſumed the title of Northern Provincial Aſſembly, and the exerciſe of the moſt extenſive, tyrannical, and illegal powers. In ſuch alarming circumſtances, the ſuperior Council thought it a duty incumbent on them to oppoſe ſome reſiſtance to the daring attempt. The following is an abſtract of the oppreſſive and ſcandalous act of the ſaid Aſſembly, together with the *arret* which preſcribed them.

"It was not enough for them to diſclaim all ſort of legal authority, to reform former uſages, to repeal laws hitherto in force, to ſeize on the municipal treaſure; it was not enough to violate public faith, to break the ſeals even of miniſterial letters, to lay their hands on the perſon of a Magiſtrate, to drag him away, when in the very exerciſe of his functions, to make him a priſoner, and arraign him to their own tribunal; it was not enough to diſband the militia, to embody them again under a new form, to force the chiefs of adminiſtration to take from the troops a national oath; they preſume to reject the plan of general convocation ſent by the Marine Miniſter, and ſummon the chief of the finances to deliver them his accounts.

"Such are the gifts enumerated in the Memorial of the Superior Council! a great relief indeed for every one who heard them, as it was evident that the pretended inſurrection was neither more nor leſs than what lately happened in the metropolis itſelf, from which the coloniſts had no intention to part, but were ſtrenuous in aſſerting thoſe rights, of which the Superior Council (or in other words the Colonial Parliament) continued to deprive them. All preſent were likewiſe ſenſible that the queſtion of the Slave Trade was entirely foreign to thoſe tranſactions which had been ſo artfully repreſented as threatening the immediate loſs of the colonies."

Philoſophical readers might be amuſed by the following circumſtance.—A medical gentleman at Brentford, in digging a well ſome time ago, went near three hundred feet without finding any water; at laſt, however, ſome trace of a ſpring was diſcovered, and on boring ſome yards farther it aſcended with great force, and flowed to the very top of the well. It is worthy of being further remarked, that this water poſſeſſes a ſuperior degree of purity and ſoftneſs, to any in the neighbourhood.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

To the number of great political events which agitate the ſeveral ſtates of Europe, we are now enabled to add, from unqueſtionable authority, the death of Joſeph the Second, Emperor of Germany, and *late* Duke of Brabant, the loſing of which laſt title and power was the immediate prelude to the final end of all his ambition.

It is not eaſy to gueſs at the true character of Joſeph the Second. When he came to the throne, he was beloved and admired, and it was hoped that the education he had received, and the diſpoſition he poſſeſſed, would have terminated thoſe wild ſchemes, in which the ſafety of the Empire was often involved by his predeceſſors. For ſome years he ſeemed to juſtify the hopes that were entertained, but he no ſooner began to take an active part on the great ſtage of European politics, than he betrayed either an unconquerable imprudence in his counſellors, or an incurable weakneſs in his own judgment.

From the year 1785, when he threatened the Dutch, he has continued a ſeries of bold attempts, not one of which he has been able to carry into effect, if we except ſome apparent advantages gained in the war with the Porte. Whatever may be ſaid againſt his Councils, he had the happineſs to have good Generals, and had he employed his troops only in foreign war, he had not to doubt of ultimate ſucceſs. At home he was ever contriving ſchemes of innovation, and ever yielding to the neceſſity which obliged him to relinquiſh them. The time was, when he gained great credit for having been among the firſt Sovereigns who attempted to aboliſh the ſuperſtition and *conſtitution*, if we may ſo call it, of the Romiſh church; and, like our Henry, he ſuppreſſed monaſteries and nunneries, and converted their revenues partly to the uſe of the State. The eaſe with which he performed all this, at a time when France ſtood firm as a rock, and the contempt he expreſſed for the thunders of the Vatican, ſeemed to ſay that the age of religious tyranny was over in Auſtria; and that the Emperor Joſeph II. had the merit of giving a final blow to Papal dominion.

What has ſince happened, however, in Brabant, ſhews that politicians judged too raſhly. The Brabanters may indeed with juſtice complain that the Emperor invaded their civil rights in many inſtances, in ſo many perhaps as to juſtify their declaration of independence; but until they have reſtored their ancient conſtitution, placed a head upon the body politic, and emancipated their country from the worſt of all oligarchies, the oligarchy of *Prieſts*, we cannot allow them the merit of having contended for liberty, nor once mention them with the French nation.

On the effects which the Emperor's death may produce in the affairs of Europe, who can ſpeak? unleſs thoſe writers who have been amuſing the public with columns on the ſubject, with all the knowledge and twice the confidence of the Old Baily Conjurer?

At home, the principal event of laſt week was the defeat given to the application of the Diſſenters. It is needleſs now to enlarge on the ſubject, nor will it recur before a new Parliament has been convened. With the preſent Parliament the Diſſenters are convinced nothing can be done. The majority was confeſſedly far beyond expectation. The Diſſenters, however, are not the only perſons who were deceived in this reſpect. Had not the friends of the Church been of the ſame opinion, that is, been *doubtful*, their endeavours would not have been ſo ſtrenuous. We ſhall take our leave of the ſubject with one remark; that it is much to be regretted, that the great body of the Diſſenters, loyal and attached as they are to the preſent government, and thankfully enjoying the bleſſings of peace and liberty, ſhould be prejudiced in the minds of our ſtateſmen, by the writings of Prieſtly and Price. *Their* ſentiments we are certain are not the ſentiments of one in fifty of the whole body of Diſſenters, and it would do the latter no diſcredit to avow as much.

Mr. Flood's motion for a Parliamentary reform was very properly withdrawn. If the Parliament wants a reform, we conceive—and mean no diſreſpect to many worthy Members----that the reform had better begin within doors. Adding to the NUMBER of the *electors* and the *elected*, is perhaps not adding one honeſt man to the public ſervice. Shortening the duration of Parliament might perhaps do ſomething; at leaſt the plan is leſs viſionary than any which has yet been brought forward.

The Emperor, juſt before his death, gave it in command to Comte de Haddick, Preſident of the Council of War, to publiſh at the head of the army, the following *farewell* from his Majeſty:—

"As his Majeſty is faſt approaching the laſt hour of his life, he would juſtly be blamed for ingratitude towards his troops, were he not to acknowledge the ſatisfaction he has received from the fidelity, the bravery, and the firmneſs which they have diſplayed on every occaſion. His Majeſty was unwilling to leave them during the campaign, for the ſake of the illneſs which then attacked him, and that illneſs now compels him to leave them for ever. His Majeſty's warmeſt inclination has ever been in favour of the ſoldier's life, and the welfare of his armies has been his principal care. As a Sovereign, he contributed all he could, and as a ſoldier, he has with pleaſure ſhared their dangers and their inconveniences. His Majeſty has never loſt ſight of what relief could be given to the ſick and wounded, and the troops, to a man, were worthy of his care. The laſt campaign perfectly removed that paternal anxiety which his Majeſty entertained for the honour of his army, and through all Europe they have juſtly acquired eſteem. His Majeſty leaves them with the conſolation, that they will always maintain their glory—and as, after his death, he can do no more for his troops, his Majeſty wiſhed to expreſs to them his gratitude, and his warmeſt hopes that they will be found equally faithful to the ſtate, and to his ſucceſſor, as they have ever proved to his Majeſty.

March 10.

GERMANY; AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

THE papers are bewildering themſelves ſtrangely, by their aſſertions reſpecting the Conſtitution of Germany—They forget that *volumes* have been found inſufficient to convey a proper idea of it; for it is the moſt intricate and complicated ſyſtem that ever exiſted.

Germany, however, ought, with good reaſon, to challenge the attention of the curious, as being the ſeat of a great people, and of many ſovereignties of different denominations, and under various forms of government—a country of large extent, and the ſcene of many and great actions; a country, whoſe affairs and tranſactions are interwoven with thoſe of every nation in Europe, of which it may be termed both the head and center; a country, whoſe Princes are every day forming alliances of marriage, which pave a way for them to the principal thrones of Europe, ſeveral of which, as *thoſe of Great-Britain*, Poland *lately*, Sweden and Pruſſia, we ſee filled by ſome of its Princes; a country, which, for the good ſenſe, conſiderable learning, and the many uſeful and ingenious inventions of the natives, highly deſerves of all her neighbours; to all this it may be added, that it is *our original country*: From thence came our anceſtors, whoſe language, cuſtoms, laws, we, in a good meaſure, ſtill retain, together with their form of government, the chief glory and happineſs of the Britiſh Iſles. Upon theſe accounts, no Engliſhman can call this country *foreign*, nor its natives *foreigners* to him.

Indeed, moſt nations in Europe have been either peopled from hence, or ſubdued by its armies; as happened to this iſland by the Saxons; to Gaul, by the Franks; to Italy, Spain, and Afric, by the Goths and Vandals; to thoſe glorious people almoſt all Europe, and part of Aſia and Africa, owed their freedom from thoſe chains wherewith the Roman power had ſo long bound them; and wherever any of their colonies ſettled, they eſtabliſhed a juſt and mild government on the ruins of tyranny.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE FROM VIENNA.

Feb. 20. at Eight o'Clock in the Evening.

Her Royal Highneſs the Archduchеſs Elizabeth, who did not expect to be delivered before the beginning of March, was taken in labour on the morning of the 17th inſtant.

Prayers were immediately ordered in all the churches for her happy delivery.

Several ſymptoms appeared during the courſe of the day, which gave the phyſicians ſerious alarms for the ſafety not only of her Royal Highneſs, but alſo of the Royal Infant, which ſhe was carrying.

At ſix o'clock in the evening ſhe was ſeized with ſtrong convulſions.

At nine ſhe was delivered—But at ſix o'clock next morning ſhe expired.

On the 19th, the day after her death, the body of her Royal Highneſs was laid upon a bed of ſtate, where it was kept all that day and the next, till ſeven o'clock in the evening, when it was carried, without any pomp, to the church of the Capuchin Friars, and there depoſited in the vault where the remains of the Royal Family are uſually buried.

The Emperor, who had a truly paternal affection for this amiable Princeſs, whom he himſelf had choſen as a fit conſort for his nephew, was inceſſantly making enquiries about her, after he had heard ſhe was in labour.

It was thought proper at laſt, that his Majeſty ſhould be made acquainted with the calamity that had befallen the Royal Houſe, in the death of his niece; and his confeſſor was directed to break the melancholy tidings to him, in as gentle a manner as he could.

His Majeſty was ſhocked beyond expreſſion at the news, which probably accelerated his death by ſome hours.

The day after the death of the Archduchеſs, his Majeſty ſent to the Counteſs de Chanclos an order for 100,000 florins, which he deſired ſhe would accept as a mark of his gratitude for the attention ſhe had paid to his amiable niece: the counteſs had been at the head of her late Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.

His Majeſty ſome time after ſent for Cardinal Migazzi, Archbiſhop of Vienna.

When he arrived, "My Lord, ſaid the Emperor, my life is now drawing faſt to its concluſion, it is fit that I ſhould depart in Chriſtian peace with mankind. If ever I have cauſed you any uneaſineſs, or given you a moment's pain, I ſincerely beg your pardon, and entreat your forgiveneſs. The ſame requeſt I make, through your Eminence, to all mankind."

"Sire, ſaid his Eminence, with tears in his eyes, you never gave me a moment's pain, except that which I feel at ſeeing your gracious Majeſty in the ſtate of health in which unfortunately I find you."

From ten o'clock on the night of the 19th, his Majeſty was ſtruggling with death, which at laſt got the better, and put a period to the life of Joſeph II. at half paſt five o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

Two days before his death, his Majeſty wrote, with his own hand, a farewell letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in which he informed her, that he truſted his brother, the Grand Duke, would embrace and ſupport the ſame ſyſtem which he had adopted, and inviolably preſerve the alliance with her Majeſty.

He wrote another letter to Prince Potemkin, in which he recommended to that General the intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria.

A few days before the Emperor's death, a copy of the note delivered by Count de Neſſelrode, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Berlin, to the Pruſſian Cabinet, was given to all the foreign Miniſters at the Court of Vienna.

This note was in anſwer to one ſent by the Court of Berlin to Peterſburgh.

It ſtated that the Empreſs was willing to make peace on the following conditions:

1. That ſatisfaction ſhould be made to her for the inſult offered to her dignity, by the impriſonment of her Miniſter.

2. That the expences which ſhe had incurred in conſequence of a war unjuſtly carried on againſt her, ſhould be made good to her.

3. That a proper ſecurity be given, that the peace which ſhall be made with the neighbouring Powers ſhall be faithfully obſerved.

4. That the treaties of Niſtadt and Abo ſhall continue in full force, and that a general amneſty ſhall take place.—This relates particularly to Sweden.

5. That the peace with the Porte have for baſis the treaty of Kainardgi; and that by way of indemnification for the immenſe expences of the war, Akierman be included in it.

6. That the Provinces which extend from the Black Sea, and lie along the Nieſter, as far as the Alauta, be declared independent, governed by Princes profeſſing the religion of the Greek Church, and be conſidered as a barrier to the two empires of Ruſſia and Turkey.

March 19. An inſurrection, it is ſaid, hath at length broke out in South-America. The natives do not forget the cruelties of the Spaniards; every heart beats to arms, and Death, or Liberty, are the only words attended to.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, who died lately at Hereford, in the 105th year of his age, never uſed, for the laſt 30 or 40 years of his life, any other exerciſe than that of ſlipping his feet one before the other, from room to room, and they never were after that time raiſed up, but to go down or up ſtairs. His breakfaſt was a hearty one of hot rolls and butter; his dinner a ſubſtantial one of a variety of diſhes, at leaſt, during the carnival of every ſummer at Lord Bateman's ſeat at Shobden Court; at his ſupper he generally eat roaſt meat, and always drank moderately of wine. He had neither gout, ſtone, nor cholic; lived beloved by all who knew him, and died without poſſeſſing thoſe diſagreeable infirmities which generally attend age. He was (as moſt long livers are) very ſhort, not exceeding five feet.

HISTORICAL PORTRAIT OF *JOSEPH* II.

THE moment of Joſeph II's birth was like the period of death, tempeſtuous and calamitous; and it was ſo fortune of his earlier as well as of his latter days, to be the ſpectator of ſtorms that menaced the dignity and poſitive exiſtence of Auſtria. The ſilent eloquence of her infant ſon was one of the aids employed by Maria Thereſa, in her appeal to the royalty of the proud and warlike Barons of Hungary.

——Fair Auſtria ſpread her mournful charms,
The Queen of Beauty rouſ'd the world to arms.

The impoſing genius of that Princeſs, which had eclipſed and governed the mediocrity of her huſband, kept her ſon, during her life, in a ſtate of pupillage. His conduct, during that period, created high expectations in Europe. The profeſſed diſciple of modern philoſophy, the avowed admirer of Frederick the Great, he was regarded as the future reformer of that ſyſtem of inveterate abuſe, which aſſimilated the Auſtrian dominions to the moſt benighted æra of feudal anarchy and ſcholaſtic barbarism.

It is eaſy for Princes to purchaſe popularity; and travellers, from the young Emperor's undiſguiſed averſion to the abſurd ſyſtem which prevailed, deduced the moſt auſpicious auguries of the ſuperiority of his talents, the wiſdom of his councils, and the benevolence of his views. Had he then died, poſterity would have been taught to deplore, that a Trajan or a Titus had been loſt to the world. But his acceſſion to the plenitude of power undeceived mankind, and it ſoon appeared, that the obſervation of the hiſtorian was not more true of Galba than of Joſeph II.—"*Major privato viſus, dum privatus fuit, et omnium conſenſus capax Imperii, niſi imperaſſet.*" [While a private citizen, he ſeemed to exhibit ſomething above that character, and by univerſal conſent of all, he would have been in every reſpect deſerving of a crown, had he not actually enjoyed one.

A ſpirit of indiſcriminate innovation, in legal hoſtility to the ſtrongeſt prejudices as to the moſt ſacred rights, rendered abſurd by temerity, and criminal by rapine, guided the ſyſtem of his interior government. In his oppoſition to monarchiſm, he did not, like the enlightened legiſlators, ſuffer it to die by a gentle death. In his ſchemes for a civil reform, he contemned the obligation of laws, the ſanctity of oaths, the moſt eſtabliſhed rights and privileges of his people.

His extended adminiſtration was a tiſſue of raſh and ignominious uſurpation, with weak and ignominious conceſſion. To enfranchiſe the commerce of his Flemiſh ſubjects from thoſe political chains which counteracted the bounty of nature, was his firſt enterprize, and his firſt defeat. His Belgic provinces, where he irritated ſuperſtitious prejudices, and violated ſacred rights, were the next ſcene on which he exhibited his temerity and feebleneſs.—The event of his Belgic policy is too well known, for expanded illuſtration. His recently publiſhed correſpondence with Dalton, proves that the demerit, both of the wanton cruelty formerly practiſed, and the humiliating conceſſions recently proffered, ought not to be attributed to the ſatellite, but to the deſpot. Hiſtory views, with a tear, the crimes and the calamities of the

dead, but her weeping eye is the indication of an inſtructive ſorrow, and ſhe records them with rigid fidelity, as the preceptreſs of future times

His faults may be traced to the ſource of an attempt to ape a character which nature denied him powers to imitate. The ſeductive ſplendour of Frederick the Great was the *ignis fatuus* that led him to ignominy and deriſion.

The profligate policy of that Prince, hid in the ſplendour of his literary and political glory, ſeduced Joſeph II. to attempts little ſuited to his talents. Intoxicated with the fame of legiſlator and a conqueror, he ſcorned thoſe humble and uſeful purſuits which were adapted to the mediocrity of his mind. He was one of thoſe men, whom the parſimony of Nature precluded from ſplendour, and the elation of vanity hinders from utility—who hover in a ſphere too low for their ambition, and too lofty for their powers.

But the hiſtory of his reign is not without ſome ſpots on which the eye may with pleaſure reſt.—Let it be recorded to his immortal honor, that he was the firſt Catholic Prince who granted unlimited toleration to Proteſtants, and the firſt Chriſtian monarch who reſtored to the rights of men the Jews, thoſe ill fated deſcendants of the favourites of Heaven, the peculiar fortune of whoſe religious ſyſtem it has been, that it was by the nations of antiquity contemned and protected, in modern times perſecuted and revered.

It is thus that hiſtory, while ſhe denies Joſeph II. that place to which his ambition aſpired, muſt refuſe her ſanction to all the invectives that have been fulminated againſt his name. Weak rather than depraved, goaded by vanity rather than ſtimulated by malignant paſſions, he has cloſed a career of abſurd ambition, diſhonorable to his memory, injurious to the human race, and inſtructive to future times.

The following epitaph was publicly ſung in Flanders during the revolution. It was the chorus of a moſt bitter and ſarcaſtic ſong againſt poor Joſeph:

"Ci git Joſeph ſecond, tyran dur, mauvais Chretien,
Qui vit comme un Loup, et mourut comme un Chien."

(i. e.) Here lies Joſeph the ſecond, a cruel tyrant, a bad Chriſtian, who lived like a wolf and died like a dog.

Charitable thought! and perfectly in accord with *De mortuis nil niſi bonum*; "Nothing but good ſhould be ſaid of the dead!"

VIENNA.

A circumſtance has taken place, which affords room for a belief, that the new king of Hungary does not mean to offer himſelf a candidate for the Imperial Crown; for orders have been actually iſſued, that the Imperial, or Spread Eagle, a badge of the Imperial dignity, and as ſuch uſed by the Emperor, ſhould no longer be borne on the royal ſtandards or colours.

On the 3d of March, arrived at the Imperial Palace, in this city, Peter Leopold, our new Sovereign from Florence. His Imperial Majeſty was received by the Great Chamberlain, and all the late Emperor's Miniſters, whom there is the greateſt reaſon to believe he will continue in office, at leaſt for a time. After reſting here a few days, the Emperor will go into Hungary, where he will be crowned with all poſſible expedition. The Foreign Miniſters are to have audiences to-morrow; all the Royal Family now here dine this day at Court. The hereditary Prince does not accompany his father, but will be here in the courſe of the ſummer. The treaty with the Ottoman Porte is at a ſtand. Couriers continue paſſing to and from Peterſburg as before.

It is not probable there will be any oppoſition to the election of the preſent King of Hungary to the Crown of the Romans. If there is, it muſt be ſhortly declared; for, by the laws of the Empire, the new election muſt take place within four months from the time of the death of the late Emperor.

Should the election of King of the Romans be conteſted, and the eight Electors be equally divided in their vote, they muſt proceed to a new one, as no Member has a caſting vote.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) April 29.

Capt. Duguld, who returned here from the Weſt-Indies on Monday laſt, brings accounts that the people were in great commotions in Martinique, and had ſent all the king's troops to France in an American ſhip, chartered for that purpoſe.

DANBURY, May 13.

At the annual review, on Monday, the third inſtant, Mr. JOSEPH DOAN, of Greenfield, had his left hand taken off, in diſcharging his piece, by means of its burſting.

ALBANY, May 10.

Monday laſt this city and the circumjacent country were viſited by ſeveral ſevere guſts of wind. We have been unable to aſcertain, accurately, the damage ſuſtained by the country. The following, however, may be relied on: That in the diſtrict of Ballſtown, where the majority of the lands are newly cleared, and numbers of large girdled trees left ſtanding, which have by the violence of the ſtorm been torn up by the roots, and many promiſing fields of grain entirely deſtroyed, as well as numbers of cattle killed. We are alſo informed, that a young man in that quarter, of the name of Highy, was killed by the fall of a tree. This city however eſcaped with no other injury than the loſs of the old continental ſtable, which was blown down.

Two of the children of Joſiah Grant Huit, of Ballſtown, being lately attacked by ſymptoms of the conſumption, he was adviſed, in order to their cure, to dig up and burn the body of a daughter, who died of the ſame diſorder, about 20 months ago—Strange to relate! the inhuman, infatuated father, tore the remains of this child from her coffin, placed them on a pile, and reduced them to aſhes!

NEW-YORK, May 17.

A late London paper contains the following paragraph:

"A prediction of Lavater is not a little remarkable: he prophecied at the commencement of laſt ſeaſon, the ſpeedy death of five ſovereigns. Four of them—the Grand Signior, the Emperor of Morocco, the King of Spain, and Joſeph II. have already partially verified his prophecy; and the tottering health of Catharine II. may quickly complete its accompliſhment."

May 22. "To the cultivators of the earth in the old countries, the United States open the firſt aſylum in the world;" and though the wilderneſs of wild lands may not be the moſt eligible choice in their firſt attempts, there is a great number of farms under cultivation to be purchaſed on eaſy terms, in all parts of the continent. On theſe they may introduce the modern improvements of huſbandry, with ſuch advantage, as to double and treble the value of their purchaſes in a ſhort time, or inſure an improving ſituation for the reſidue of life.

The American Muſeum informs that a ſingle farmer in the ſtate of New-York, with a capital of five thouſand pounds, has cleared one thouſand a year by the manufacture of potaſh alone.

"This country is already nearly independent of the whole world, for *iron work, paper, wool-cards, mens and womens ſhoes, hats, malt liquors* and other articles---and great and rapid progreſs is making in the manufacture of *glaſs, duck, coarſe linens, cloths of all kinds, paper hangings*, &c. and notwithſtanding many difficulties ariſing from the bad ſtate of credit under the late confederation, and which continues yet to be felt---notwithſtanding the want of competent capitals, prejudices, and the rivalſhip of foreign manufactures---experience proves that attempts in manufacturing eſtabliſhments, are productive of more profit than almoſt any other mode of employing money.

It was the wiſh of Henry the IV. of France, that the peaſants of his kingdom might dine at leaſt once a week on poultry---ſhould the revolution in that country be brought to a favorable iſſue, there is the faireſt proſpect of a much greater and happier change in their circumſtances. But in the United States every induſtrious mechanic and farmer may dine upon the fat of the land *every day* in the week.

The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary ſpring to the exertions of the cultivators of the ſoil---In ſome parts of the United States one half the produce of the laſt year, has been ſown the preſent; ſo that under the ſmiles of providence, there is a proſpect of the United States becoming the granary of the world.

The Preſident of the United States continues to recover his health very rapidly.

NORFOLK, May 15.

On Thurſday, May the 6th, the convention of the clergy and lay deputies of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, met at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, when a pathetic diſcourſe, ſuitable to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walke. During their ſitting, they nominated and voted in James Madiſon, Eſq; Preſident of William and Mary, as a biſhop for this ſtate, who it is expected will ſhortly be conſecrated.

BALTIMORE, May 18.

On Friday laſt, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that elegant houſe, at Mount Clare, the ſeat of Mrs. Carroll, caught fire, by which accident the right wing was entirely conſumed, and much valuable furniture conſiderably damaged; but by the exertions of a number of the inhabitants of this town, the left wing and body of the building were preſerved. The fire was communicated by a ſpark falling from the chimney on the roof.

WILMINGTON, May 22.

Price-Current at Brandywine Mills.

Wheat, 12/6 *to* 13/
Superfine Flour, 62/ *to* 63/
Common ditto, 56/ *to* 57/
Middling ditto, 40/ *to* 42/6
Indian Corn, 5/ *to* 5/6.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 26.

From the beſt authority we can aſſure the people of America, that the PRESIDENT's recovery is now certain—the fever has entirely left him, and there is a moſt happy proſpect of a perfect reſtoration of his health.

The ſhip Canton, Capt. Truxton, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 84 days from this port.

The proſpect of peace in Europe is ſtill very remote. There is rather reaſon to expect, that the ſcenes of war and deſolation will be more widely extended, and that ſome thouſands more will be offered up as victims at the ſhrine of ambition.—Our friends the French will, we hope, proceed peaceably in eſtabliſhing a conſtiution which ſhall ſecure their liberties, and at the ſame time give ſufficient power and energy to government. The Belgic provinces will probably have a ſevere ſtruggle before they can ſecure an independent form of government.

Whilſt we view the diſturbances which prevail on the other ſide of the Atlantic, and as citizens of the world, regret the deſtruction of the human race, which has taken place, we cannot but rejoice, as Americans, that our country is ſo far removed, as not to be drawn into the vortex of tumult and confuſion. Secure from without, we have only to be upon our guard againſt domeſtic feuds. From preſent appearances there is every reaſon to look for a long continuance of tranquil union, and we may expect the ſeraph PEACE to take up a permanent reſidence in our land.

Notwithſtanding all the declarations that are made, of the great encreaſe of civilization in the preſent century, many ſtriking remains of barbariſm ſtill ſubſiſt. Amongſt theſe we may juſtly mention, the abominable vice of drunkenneſs. The prevalence of this is totally incompatible with every idea of civilization. We ſhould not expect to find a practice continue amongſt a civilized people, the tendency of which is to debaſe the man below the brute, to ruin his health, and to annihilate the faculties of his mind. We would naturally be led to look for ſuch a vice, only in the darkeſt ages of ignorance. The northern nations of Europe, and particularly the Germans, were formerly much addicted to this vice. At preſent it is much leſs prevalent. The Germans had ſome excuſe for the practice. They conſumed liquors which were the produce of their own country. Their wines had not a very unfavorable influence upon health and morals. But the *enlightened* citizens of the United States, neglecting the wholeſome and agreeable drinks which their own country plentifully furniſhes, cyder and malt liquors, expend three millions of dollars annually upon that baneful liquor RUM, the effects of which are deſtructive of health, induſtry, morals and every good quality.

The Turks uſe a loathſome drug, which gradually ſaps the foundations of life, reduces them to a ſtate of ſtupidity, unfits them for the diſcharge of every duty, and ſhortens the limited period of exiſtence allotted to them. We are ſurpriſed at their fondneſs for this ſubſtance. We reflect not, that we conſume a liquid poiſon, the effects of which are equally inimical to life and more injurious to morality and the intereſts of ſociety.

In ſome countries apothecaries are forbid, under a ſevere penalty, to ſell poiſons. The law is a rational one, and it is worthy of our imitation. Inſtead of this, we licence perſons openly to diſpenſe poiſonous liquors to every comer. Strange, abſurd conduct!

Our country can never expect to flouriſh, or riſe to eminence, while her citizens remain under the baneful influence of rum. Though its pernicious effects have been repeatedly pointed out, the conſumption of it continues in an alarming degree. Ought not the Legiſlature to lay a duty upon it which would amount to a total prohibition? Such an act would entitle them to the thanks of all the friends of virtue and mankind: and we may almoſt deſpair of any thing elſe being effectual in putting a ſtop to the dangerous and deteſtable vice.

Died, after a ſhort illneſs, on Monday, the 17th inſtant, *Joſeph Rice*, Eſq; of this city, commanding officer of the revenue boat of this port, aged 40 years; and on Wedneſday afternoon he was interred in Chriſt church burial-ground, attended by a reſpectable number of his fellow-citizens. The officers and privates of the Philadelphia companies of Infantry and Artillery, in their uniforms, the Brethren of Lodge No. 19, of which he was a member, the officers of the Grand Lodge, and ſeveral Brethren of the other Lodges in this city, aſſembled on the occaſion, to pay the laſt teſtimony of funeral reſpect to the remains of a deceaſed friend and brother.

The ſeveral valuable and endearing qualities which Capt. Rice poſſeſſed, will long preſerve a grateful and unfaded remembrance in the minds of his numerous acquaintances.

As a companion and aſſociate, he was certainly good-natured, ſprightly and entertaining----Averſe to every thing diſcordant, he contemplated whatever would forward the leading pleaſures and harmony of ſociety. He loved his friend, and, with manly indignation, deſpiſed his enemies---and his particular attachments have been diſtinguiſhed with the pureſt fountain-head marks of adherence and ſincerity!

Patriotic and zealous in the cauſe of his native country, he early joined the late American army. In the corps of Artillery, commanded by Col. Procter, he was appointed Captain of a company, in which ſtation he conducted himſelf, on every trying opportunity, with unblemiſhed praiſe and reputation.

In fine, his heart was truly honeſt; his diſpoſition brave and generous, and he expired with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation. He is now gone, much regarded and lamented, to a better country, and, we hope a heavenly one ——

"Where ſlaves once more their native land behold,
"No fiends torment, no Chriſtians thirſt for gold!"

PHYSIOGNOMATICAL ANECDOTE.

I REQUIRE nothing of thee, ſaid a father to his innocent ſon, when bidding him farewell, but that thou ſhouldſt bring me back this thy countenance.

An amiable and innocent young lady, who had been chiefly educated in the country, ſaw her face in the glaſs, as ſhe paſſed it with a candle in her hand, returning from evening prayer, and having juſt laid down her bible. Her eyes were caſt on the ground with inexpreſſible modeſty, at the ſight of her own image. She paſſed the winter in town, ſurrounded by adorers, hurried away by diſſipation, and plunged in trifling amuſements; ſhe forgot her bible, and her devotion---In the ſpring ſhe returned again to the country, her chamber and the table on which her bible lay. Again ſhe had the candle in her hand, and again ſaw herſelf in the glaſs. She turned pale, put down the candle, retreated to her ſofa, and fell on her knees---"Oh God! I no longer know my face. How am I degraded! My follies and vanities are all written in my countenance. Wherefore have they been neglected, illegible, till this inſtant? Oh come and expel, come and utterly efface them, mild tranquility, ſweet devotion, and ye gentle cares of benevolent love!"

This Day is Publiſhed,

And to be Sold by all the Bookſellers,

The Chriſtian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE.

No. 77.

The Old and New Teſtaments being now entirely printed off, ſubſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their numbers as quick as poſſible. The Apocrypha will ſoon be ready for delivery.

Agreeable to the propoſals, the work was to be compriſed in 75 numbers: however, it will conſiderably exceed that quantity; but all above No. 75, ſhall be delivered gratis to ſubſcribers, the number of whom is now nearly 1000. 4w

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Wanted immediately,

A Complete Workman at FINISHING of SICKLES. Any perſon, who underſtands the above buſineſs, will hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

May 26, 1790. ‡

WHEREAS, in the beginning of December laſt, a certain *Charles Morgan* brought to the place of the ſubſcriber, at the Spring Mill road, near the 12 mile ſtone, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a MARE and a COLT, to be kept at hay till the firſt day of May inſtant---but as the ſaid Charles Morgan has neglected to call or ſend for the ſaid Mare and Colt, the ſubſcriber therefore gives this public notice, that the ſaid Charles Morgan ſhall come and take away the ſaid Mare and Colt within three weeks from this date, and pay the charges for keeping the ſame, &c. otherwiſe the ſaid Mare and Colt will be ſold to pay the ſaid charges. JOHN ARTHUR.

May 20, 1790. ‡

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of Sunday, the 16th inſtant, from off the lands of the ſubſcriber, living in Wrightſtown townſhip, Bucks county, a ſorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, and within about three weeks of the foaling. She has a white face and three white feet, the mane and tail a little lighter than the body. She is about three fourths blooded, trots and canters well. Whoever gives information of ſaid mare, ſo as ſhe may be had, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, reaſonable charges paid either by the Subſcriber or *Jacob Bennet*, Eſq; High Sheriff of ſaid county, and no queſtions aſked, and for apprehending the Thief and proſecuting to conviction an additional Reward of Four Dollars ſhall be paid by THOMAS GAWN.

May 22, 1790. ‡

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Ann-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing-floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot griſt-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, griſt, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants' work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and a never failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until Tueſday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

L O S T,

On the 12th Day of this Inſtant,

SEVERAL Final Settlement NOTES, one of 230 dollars, and one of 5 dollars, numbers not known, drawn in favour of the ſubſcriber, and ſigned by *John Peirce*. The amount of the others cannot be aſcertained, but are ſuppoſed to be about 23 dollars each. Any perſon finding all, or any of the above Notes, and returning them to the owner in Bridge-Town, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ALMARIN BROOKS.

May 15th, 1790. ‡ 2w

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredriffen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d of April, 1790, a bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, her foretop cut ſquare off, ſhe had alſo a ſcar upon her buttock, occaſioned by the horn of a cow. Whoever will take up the thief and mare ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Shillings for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS TUSTEN.

Reading, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, Inn-holder, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, viz. a certain brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on Penn-ſtreet, in the town and county aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 18. Alſo one other lot of ground in the town aforeſaid, being a corner of Penn and Callowhill ſtreets, and marked in the plan aforeſaid, No. 17. Alſo a tract of land in Robinſon townſhip, in the county aforeſaid; adjoining lands of Peter Treat and Jonas Chamberlain; containing 45 acres or thereabouts. And one moiety or half part of a tract of land in Brunſwick townſhip, in the ſaid county; containing 1007 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Benjamin Lightfoot, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

IMPORTED in the Grange and Allert, from Liverpool,
AND FOR SALE BY

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

WARRANTED ſilver and pinchbeck watches, japanned clock faces, enameled watch ditto, caſt and forged clock work, ſlit pinions, bells, clock and watch hands, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, dividers, ſaws, large and ſmall ſcrew-plates, ſliding tongs, blow pipes, turn benches, braſs and ſteel calipers, pinion and verge riveting ſtocks, engravers, ſcrew collets, large and ſmall ſhears, hammers, tweſers, ſcrewkeys, ſpring bluers, ſteel drill bows, ſcratch bruſhes, Turkey oil ſtones, rotten and pumice ſtones, black cake wax, pocket compaſſes, magnifying glaſſes, ſteel and iron wire, clock time pieces and watch ſprings, ground and unground glaſſes, chains, ſeals and trinkets, fuſee chains and fuſee hooks, ſilver and gilt pendants, caſe ſprings and buttons, endleſs ſcrews, pendulum ſprings, verges and pinions, ſteel and braſs balances, poliſhing ſtones, pinion and click wire, watch bruſhes, clock and watch broaches, burniſhers, cat-gut, 30 hour clock lines, a large aſſortment of clock and watch files. And where country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied with any article in the buſineſs.

Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.

Philad. May 19, 1790.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An Aſſortment of Carpets and Carpeting, of various ſorts and qualities; ſuperfine, ſecond, middling and coarſe broadcloths, ſuperfine caſſimers, with rattinets and other trimmings; black Genoa velvets of the firſt quality; blue and green ſilk damaſk, and a large and general aſſortment of Goods, as uſual, too tedious for an advertiſement. §

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his *Wine, Spirit and Cordial Stores*, in Second-ſtreet, at the upper corner of Carter's-alley, has, by Wholeſale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Fayal, and Port Wines, Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua rum, Philadelphia ditto, Holland gin, Philadelphia ditto, very excellent, in caſes, Coniac brandy, American ditto, good flavour, choice ſhrub.

CORDIALS, &c. Anniſeed water, clove water, all-ſours, Cinnamon water, prime wine and rum colouring, wine bitters, Spirits of wine.

☞ Retail Stores and Tavern-keepers will, in particular, find their intereſt in buying here, the articles being all the beſt in their kind, and ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1790.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glaſſes in very ſmall boxes, German ſcythes, ſtraw-knives, whetſtones, cheap window-glaſs 8 by 10, Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, Dutch looking-glaſſes, braſs wire, gun-powder, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, and ſundry other articles. 8t March 30.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the ſpring trade, which they will ſell very low for caſh, or the uſual credit. Alſo Crowley ſteel, pewter, tin plates, window glaſs, and a quantity of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire*. 6w.

ROBERT THOMAS,

DRUGGIST,

Third-ſtreet, ſix doors north of Market-ſtreet, has received by the late veſſels from London and Amſterdam,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Freſh Drugs and Medicines, and Surgeons Inſtruments, viz.

NEAT ſetts pocket in Morocco pouches, compleat ſetts cupping, ſcalpells, trocars, crooked needles, lancets, ſplints, lint, &c.

He has likewiſe an aſſortment of Painters Colours, dry and ground in oil, Dye-ſtuffs, Engliſh Glue, Gold Leaf, &c.

Three Pounds Reward.

CHARLES BENJAMIN DANNAPFEL, after having acted the part of a German Lutheran miniſter of the goſpel in ſundry of the Pennſylvania counties, and by his hypocricy induced alſo me, that, when he was in need of a horſe, of houſhold furniture, and money, I reſolved paying in his behalf twenty-nine and a half pounds ready money, and did lend him a horſe, which did coſt me thirty pounds, and divers kinds of houſhold furniture, to the value of ſixty-ſix pounds. In gratitude hereof, he has ſold, without my conſent, all that furniture, that was my property, and ran away, without ſending back that horſe, or returning that money.

As long ſince he has acted alſo the quack, and ſacrificed many by his unſkilfulneſs, ſo I have been told, that he has been aſſociating himſelf to another quack, named *Kling*, and they will, I fear, traverſe whole countries, preaching and curing wherever they make their appearances.

Theſe are therefore to warn the public in general, and the Lutheran congregations in particular, againſt ſo diſhoneſt and unqualified a miniſter of the goſpel, as well as doctor and phyſician; at the ſame time offering *three pounds* reward to any one, who will apprehend the ſaid *Charles Benjamin Dannapfel*, ſo that he may be ſecured in gaol, and myſelf informed thereof, who, beſides the three pounds, ſhall willingly pay all the expences thereabout incurred. PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, Northampton county, May 12, 1790. †

THE public are deſired to take notice, that I gave bonds to a certain *Robert M'Minn*, of Uchland townſhip, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conditioned for the payment of the purchaſe monies of a plantation I bought of ſaid M'Minn, but the money has been attached in my hands by the Sheriff of this county, for the payment of his debts: and this is therefore to prevent and forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking aſſignments of ſaid bonds. PHILIP FISHER.

Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, April 23, 1790. ‡

Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of the perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, of this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe waters: he will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies: they have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm; externally applied, theſe waters have, in many inſtances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths and two dreſſing rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, one ſhilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week, and two dollars the ſeaſon to thoſe who drink the waters only; and the Public may reſt aſſured, that neither expence nor trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe baths and waters uſeful and convenient.

Breakfaſts, dinners, ſuppers and lodging, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the ſprings; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it ſhall run every day, and ſet out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-ſtreet, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

THE ſubſcriber alſo reſpectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at Horrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude preciſely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every ſucceeding Thurſday during the ſeaſon, weather permitting.

The rural ſituation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is unneceſſary; it is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbors, walks, ſeats, &c. The new houſe is ſpacious, and contains a ſaloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and ſmall.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the beſt quality, tea, coffee, fruit in ſeaſon, will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will alſo run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th inſtant, and ſet out from Mr. *Hay*'s Inn, preciſely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each perſon.

LOTTERY.

MRS. PINE, with grateful thanks to the Public, for the flattering encouragement already given to her Lottery, informs them, the Managers have fixed on the firſt of June next enſuing, for it to commence drawing. The remaining Tickets to be diſpoſed of, may be had of Dr. *Jones*, *F. Hopkinſon*, *G. Meade*, *Gen. Stewart*, *Charles Heatly* and *John Vaughan*, Managers, or Mrs. *Pine*, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the Lots, regularly numbered, may be ſeen every day (Sundays excepted) until the drawing of the ſame, at One Quarter Dollar each perſon.

WAS committed to Burlington gaol, on the ſixth inſtant, for robbery, a certain perſon, who goes by the name of *James Robinſon*, or *Orum*, an elderly man, of a ſmall ſtature, grey haired, very apt to uſe the French language, but can ſpeak good Engliſh, and is a good ſcholar; had, when taken, one white ſhirt ſomewhat worn, two home-ſpun ditto almoſt new, had ſold a ſilver faced watch, ſome brown linen and a ſhirt, thought to be ſtolen from the lower part of this ſtate. Any perſon or perſons, by applying to *George Githens*, tanner, in Coleſtown, near Mount-town, before the next quarter-ſeſſions held in Burlington, will be paying charges, may be informed of their goods.

Eveſham, Burlington county, May 7, 1790.

N. B. The above Robinſon conveyed an axe to a perſon near Timber creek, in Glouceſter county, in May laſt. He is hereby deſired to return the ſame, and thoſe that have purchaſed the above articles are deſired not to convey them away.

WHEREAS *Jacob Waggoner*, a farmer of Tulpehoccon townſhip, Berks county, went off from his family, in the militia of Pennſylvania, in the year 1776, and having ſerved at Amboy, in a ſhort time after enliſted with a certain Captain Craig, in the continental army, and was taken at fort Waſhington, in the ſame year, and has not been ſince heard of; It is requeſted, ſhould any perſon or perſons know whether the ſaid Jacob Waggoner is now alive, and if alive, where he lives, or if dead, where he died, that they would inform his family in Tulpehoccon aforeſaid, and they will be paid for their trouble and expence in furthering the information.

‡ APELLONIA WAGGONER.

Tulpehoccon townſhip, Berks county, March 9, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

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